

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 46

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

DELAWARE COLLEGE

An Address on "What is a Practical Education"

BY MR. OWEN R. WASHBURN

Mr. James Gordon McMillan, '19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moro McMillan, of Wilmington, read a paper before the Arts and Science Club of Delaware College, at its third meeting on November 27, on the theme of the evening, "Practical Education." He based his discussion upon the ideas of liberal culture which President Meiklejohn is seeking to realize in the curriculum of Amherst College. The paper was heard with great interest. McMillan, who is a sophomore, is a member of the tennis team. He was recently elected a member of the local chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity.

HONOR SYSTEM ADVOCATED

As a result of a vote taken last Wednesday morning, an amendment to the constitution of the Student Government Association providing for an honor system applying to all students was passed by the student body, and only awaits the ratification of the faculty to become effective. The amendment provides that all examinations and tests shall be conducted under the honor system, every student pledging himself neither to give nor to receive aid, and to report violations of honor of which he is witness. The Student Council, composed of leading members of each class, will have jurisdiction over all cases that arise under the new rules.

The first step toward the adoption of an honor system was taken last year, when two-thirds of the student body petitioned the faculty, and, upon signing the honor pledge, were permitted to take separate examinations under their own direction and oversight. The vote this year shows that the percentage of students desiring the system has jumped to 77 per cent, and seems to indicate that sentiment is ripe for the adoption of a system to apply to all students and to all forms of examination.

NEW DEPARTMENT

At a meeting of the trustees of Delaware College held in Recreation Hall on Tuesday, November 28, announcement was made of a gift of \$100,000 to the college, from a donor whose name is unknown, the sum to be used for construction work. The work now under way, it was reported, is expected to be completed by September, 1917, and the trustees decided to secure an additional instructor in physics, at a salary of \$1500 to assume his duties there. Further it was decided to create a course in business administration and employ an instructor at a salary of about \$1,800 a year. This proposed instructor will also be secured for the next college year.

ATHLETES RECEIVE MEDALS

At the smoker held in the gymnasium Wednesday night, letters were awarded for various sports during the past year. The numerals were also awarded and the gold medals awarded to those who broke Delaware College records during the past year.

The following men qualified for their numerals in the annual interclass track and field meet, Saturday, May 13, 1917. J. C. Hastings, Smart, Steele, J. Heinel, Marshall, A. G. Heisel and Fidanec. 1918—H. Alexander, Taylor, Bratton and Hutton. 1919—Marston, Wise, Craig, Wilson, Tyson, Fitzpatrick, O'Toole, M. Plam, Weldig and Lindsay. Numerals in class baseball games 1916—Morrison, Bounds, Haley, Graham and Clouser. 1917—Wilson, Ewing, Varsall, Loomis, Smith, Hastings, Cameron, Thompson, Beauchamp, Ruh, Appleby. 1918—Reynolds, Herdman, C. R. Smith, Swayne, Statton, Wilson, O'Daniel, Lovett, and Lauritsen. 1919—McKenney, McElwee, Malone, Riam, Giles, and Robinson. In tennis, J. Gordon McMillan received the emblem.

Those receiving the "D" in track were, Crothers, Bratton, Steele, Looze, Fitzpatrick, Marston, Catts, Craig, Crockett, Smith, Wilson, Hutton and H. Alexander. The winners of the "D" in baseball were Doherty, Brower, Fidanec, D. Horsey, H. Horsey, O'Daniel, Pierson, Ferguson, Taggart, Stewart, and Hoob. Those receiving the "Del" in baseball were Webb, Booth, Lauritsen, Gibman, Lovett, C. Smith and Ewing.

The following men who broke Delaware College records during the year were awarded championship medals: Fitzpatrick, in half-mile run, time 2:05 3-4; H. Alexander, broad jump, 20 feet, 3 inches; Looze, discus, 102 feet, 6 inches; Hutton, pole vault, 10 feet.

Mr. Owen R. Washburn, of Iron Hill, known to the people of the Newark Community through his articles in the Newark Post, addressed the Arts and Science Club of Delaware College last Monday night on the question: "What is a Practical Education?" The speaker declared that no education is good that does not teach men how to take care of their health, how to love, and how to do with the least waste of effort the things that endure. Mr. Washburn said that college men needed a stimulation of thorough-going thoughtfulness and gentleness, and set these as ideals of the club. Mr. Washburn, who owns and works a farm near Iron Hill, is a journalist among his other literary activities contributing editorially to the New York World. After the lecture, the members of the club discussed informally the points of Mr. Washburn's inspiring remarks.

DEPUTIES TO BE APPOINTED

Deputies and clerks of the offices of the clerk of the peace, the sheriff and county comptroller probably will not be appointed until some time the latter part of this month, it is understood, there having been a number of applications, it is said, but no suggestions as to who will be given the offices. The three officials will take office on January 2. Both John L. Wright and Theodore W. Francis are newly elected officers. Edwin C. Clark, the comptroller, was re-elected.

As the following officials all have been re-elected, it is understood there will be no change:

County Treasurer, Charles H. Lippincott; Prothonotary, Joseph Wigglesworth and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Norman P. Crouch. The following deputies and clerks in these offices will be re-appointed:

County Treasurer, Elwood L. Brown, deputy; Plummer Leach, Harry W. Husebeck and Thomas Schwamb, clerks; Prothonotary, Harvey Hoffecker, deputy; George R. McDougall and Ralph White, clerks; Register in Chancery, George W. H. Smith and Joseph C. Jolls, clerks.

There is a good deal of speculation, it is declared, over who will be the new deputies for sheriff, clerk of the peace and county comptroller. The outside deputy sheriff pays only \$800, and it is a difficult task to get a competent man for that salary. He must know the city and county and be acquainted with thousands of people. This is necessary in order to serve writs and summons.

Biggest, finest Xmas stocks in our business history. Call and see them. You'll find everything you want.

FOGEL & BURSTAN.

DOES VALUABLE WORK

A most impressive object lesson of the value of the work and its importance at the Delaware Industrial School for Girls was given Wednesday at the Century Club at Dover, when Mrs. Henry M. Jackson, Superintendent of the School and five girls gave a most pleasing entertainment before the members of the Club.

The girls sang several selections that displayed the underlying principles of their teaching in a very creditable manner.

The following program was rendered: "Anchored," Full chorus with alto and soprano solo. "Rockin' in de Win," Lullaby with humming obligato; "Tun-till," Soprano solo; Recitation, The Owl Critic; "A Mother's Lullaby," Four part song; "y Old Kentucky Home," solo and full chorus. Short address by Mrs. Jackson.

It was the object of the Club to have the work more definitely described to them that they might understand it more fully.

In her remarks Mrs. Jackson said that 325 girls had been committed to the Industrial School and fifty had been held there as witnesses. Of that number fifty per cent of the girls had reached high standards of good citizenship, twenty-five per cent had done fairly well, while only twenty five per cent had done poorly. And that the School needed the full support of every community, as every community needed the support of the School.

She also spoke of the greater advantages offered the girls since they had moved to the country first, of the greater privileges in out-door life as much of the work that had been done on the farm this year had been done by the girls not as a vocation but as filling in an emergency call.

Former Governor Lea Dead

Former Governor Preston Lea, ill for the past three years and virtually confined to his home, 909 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, for a year, died at 2 o'clock Monday morning. Death was due to complications following heart trouble, from which Mr. Lea had long been a sufferer. Preston Lea was 75 years of age, and long was identified with the best commercial and financial interests of Wilmington. He was the son of William and Jane Scott Lea and was born in Brandywine village November 12, 1841.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon. Services at which Frederick M. Kirkus, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Richard W. Trapnell, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church officiated, were held at the home of the deceased, 909 Delaware avenue. Interment was made in the Lea family vault in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery.

Farmers' Protective Association

The meeting arranged to consider the Farmers Protective Association was well attended. It was held in the Peach Blossom Grange Hall last Saturday afternoon. The committee, composed of Dr. H. B. McDowell, Merritt N. Willis, Robert A. Cochran, Fred Williams, George H. Kohl, George B. Rhodes and J. Fletcher Deakney presented lists showing a membership of almost two hundred. It was decided to request all interested to meet at the same place today (Saturday) at 2 P. M. for permanent organization and election of officers.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Sarah Culver is the guest of relatives at Linkwood, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Vaughn and son, Henry were Philadelphia visitors Tuesday.

Miss Sarah Kates spent Sunday in Wilmington, the guest of Miss Edith Eliason.

Mrs. George Echenhofer has returned from a visit with her daughters in Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. B. Biggs and Miss Helen Biggs were Philadelphia visitors part of this week.

Miss Madge Corkran, of Centerville, Md., is spending several days with friends here.

Mrs. George Janvier has returned from a visit with Mrs. John H. Brown at Canton, Pa.

Miss E. Louise Fortner, of Smyrna, spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. B. F. Gallagher.

Mrs. Vincent Moore, of St. Georges, is paying her daughter, Mrs. John W. Dickinson, a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Naudain, of Wilmington, visited his mother, Mrs. R. L. Naudain, last week.

Mr. Delbert Gallagher, of Pennsylvania, N. J., visited his aunt, Mrs. J. E. Ginn, on Sunday.

Mrs. H. S. Newman has been entertaining her niece Mrs. Ray Gatelion, of Philadelphia this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay LeFevre and daughter, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schuman.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lee have moved to Wilmington where they will make their future home.

Rev. Leolan Jackson, of Magnolia, spent Monday with Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Jones at the Parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rothwell, of New Castle, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. J. M. Rothwell.

Miss Mildred Ginn of Greensboro, Md., and Miss Lillian Ginn spent Monday and Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Miss Clara Frame, of Dover, was an over Sunday guest at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Richard Clayton.

Mrs. Charles Schuman and children, Albert and Parker, are spending sometime in Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Millman and two children, of Woodside, visited her mother, Mrs. Rosa Weber, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Burchard entertained his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Burchard, of Church Hill, Md. on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Allee entertained over the week-end Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Northrup and little daughter Ann, of Wilmington.

Miss Mary Maloney, Miss Hattie Hefley and Mr. Walter Covell, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney.

Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Messick and little son, of Smyrna, and Miss Allen, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Miss Iva Dietrick having finished her season in the Millinery department of Fogel & Burstans returned to her home in Stroudsburg, Pa., Monday.

Mrs. Emma Porter and daughter Ollie and son Lawrence, of New Haven, Conn., spent last week with her sister-in-law Mrs. A. R. Swain.

Mr. Victor Jones, of Granogue, and Miss Grace McKenney, of Philadelphia, and Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, spent Thursday last with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Mrs. Sarah Houston, Miss Myrtle Houston and Miss Mary Goyte left Monday for Baltimore, Md., where they will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Naudain.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vansant, of Philadelphia, spent last Sunday with their relatives here. Mrs. Vansant's sister, Mrs. Albert Price, returned home with them for a few days stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio N. Willis and family, of Lansdowne, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Merritt N. Willis and family, of Germantown, Pa., were recent visitors of their father, Mr. M. N. Willis and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Cochran and daughter Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodall Cochran, Misses Miriam Hutchison and Virgil Stant, of Townsend, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Ginn on the Levels.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey entertained at dinner last Thursday, Mrs. Virginia Massey, Mrs. Sarah Rice, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gilpin Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Massey and children, Mr. Warren Elliott, of Wilmington; and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lee and Miss Miles, of town.

Our \$25 in gold prizes for Scholars' Essays on "Home Buylings," stirring up much enthusiasm. Several received. Let all try. FOGEL & BURSTAN.

SCHOOL LAWS DISCUSSED

The Parent-Teacher Association of Columbia School, District 491, Sussex County, Miss Dorta Ellis, Teacher, had a meeting on Friday, Dec. 1. The school children and the full membership of the Association were present. By means of a Chart and Examples, Dr. Chas. A. Wagner, Commissioner of Education, explained the School Tax System and demonstrated the injustice of the system. All were intensely interested; the school children were called upon and answered questions quite freely.

At the close of Dr. Wagner's chart talk, County Superintendent Haresty seconded Dr. Wagner's appeal to the parents for interest in the State Board's effort to improve educational conditions, and for support of proposed laws. The Association will take action at a later meeting.

Discussion of Proposed School Laws have taken place or are taking place in many Association and Community meetings. In many other places the time of meeting has been fixed. Delaware City, Newport and Townsend, in New Castle County, are holding meetings.

The pamphlet containing Discussions of Proposed School Laws is much in demand. In one neighborhood the scarcity of copies has forced the Parent-Teacher Association to keep its two copies in continuous circulation.

OBITUARY

MRS. MOLLIE S. JEFFERSON

After an illness of two years, Mrs. Mollie S. Jefferson, a former president of Middletown, died at his home near Milford Monday, aged 72 years. Deceased was an aunt of Mrs. R. L. Price and Mr. J. H. Emerson of this town. Mrs. Jefferson leaves a husband, two daughters and one son to mourn her death.

The funeral services were held at her late home Wednesday and interment was made in Bethel cemetery, near Smyrna.

MRS. MARY E. WILSON

Mrs. Mary E., wife of V. George M. Wilson, died on Sunday morning at ten o'clock of heart trouble, after an illness of some weeks, in the 1st year of her age. Mrs. Wilson was a lady well-known to all our citizens, having resided here nearly all her life. Because of a serious accident years since she had been obliged to use a crutch, but was frequently seen on our streets in pleasant weather. She was a most useful woman, a friend to all. Her funeral took place Wednesday afternoon from her late residence on West Lockwood street at two o'clock, interment being in Bethesda M. E. Cemetery. The services were conducted by first reader, Mrs. Phoebe G. Curtis, of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Wilmington. The pall-bearers were, Messrs. William Brockson, M. Banning, Robert George, J. L. Byron, J. F. Deakney and Alexander Metten.

The population of continental United States on January 1, 1917, will be 102,826,309 and with its outlying possessions, 113,309,255, the Census Bureau at Washington estimates, upon the increase as shown by the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910. Treasury Department statisticians, using a different method of calculation, estimated the population of continental United States as 103,002,000 on November 1.

Grange Notes

Friday night was corn show night with Peach Blossom Grange. F. P. Williams presided and County Agent L. H. Cooch judged the corn.

The caring for seed corn and the use of lime and green crops was mentioned as important to successfully raise big crops.

The following members received ribbons for their corn: V. C. Kohl, first prize for 10 ears yellow corn; F. P. Williams, first prize for 10 ears white corn; Dr. H. B. McDowell, 2d prize for 10 ears white corn; E. H. Shallcross, sweepstakes on white corn.

The Pomona Grange met in Eden Hall, Wilmington this week, and several members of Peach Blossom attended.

The next Grange meeting will be Friday night, December 15th, at which time will be held the annual election of Grange officers.

Students In Military Study

As has been stated already the trustees of Delaware College have decided to take advantage of the recent act of Congress to encourage a more definite knowledge of military affairs. Students of the college, who now have military training three hours a week will be obliged to devote five hours a week to that end.

Under the new conditions, certain students will not only have their uniforms furnished free by the government but will also receive \$8 a month from the government in case they take up military training as set out in the bill.

There is much interest in the matter among both the students and members of the faculty.

To Save Old City Hall

The Historical Society of Delaware, it is stated has taken definite steps to purchase and restore the old City Hall in Wilmington for use as a home for the Society where its many records and relics of olden days may be preserved. Many residents have urged the saving of the ancient building for the sake of its association with the City's life and growth.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Hicks

Predicts

December.

Colder weather

Crisp mornings.

And a white Christmas.

Soon be hog killing time.

Christmas is fast approaching.

Price of foodstuffs still going up.

It's much easier to catch a cold than to let it go.

No man knoweth what a day may bring forth in the price of provisions.

The Mite Society of Forest Presbyterian Church contemplate having a series of sociables during the winter. The time and place will be given later.

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. E. L. Dashiell, Wednesday evening. About twelve members were present and all spent an enjoyable evening.

The net proceeds of the Bazaar, given by the ladies of the New Century Club last week, has netted them about \$275.00. They still have some few pretty, useful articles for sale.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post-office for the week ending Nov. 30th, 1916: Mrs. Annie Wells. Mrs. James H. Lee, N. O. McGarrity, Bayard Cork, Richard Johnson.

In the recommendation for appropriation and maintenance included in the River and Harbor bill to come before Congress at its present session, Smyrna River is set down for \$20,000.

The ladies of the Mite Society of Bethesda M. E. Church are greatly pleased at the success attending their "Bake" held last week. The net proceeds being more than \$92.00.

At a meeting of the Hebrew Charity Association on Sunday evening at the home of president, Joseph Berkman, it was decided to send \$10 to Hope Farm for the benefit of consumptives.

Smyrna contributed \$10 of the \$69 fund made up for the members of Company G, with the Delaware troops at Leeming, New Mexico. Inasmuch as there are 14 Smyrna boys in the Company, the contribution from Smyrna carried home cheer to those on the border.

Joseph L. Rhodes has sold his farm near here, known as the R. T. Cochran home farm, to Mr. Broadwater of Philadelphia. The farm contains 120 acres and sold for \$14,500. Mr. Broadwater has also purchased the Miss Sarah Cleaver farm on the road from Mt. Pleasant to Boyd's Corner, from the Cleaver heirs.

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Finest, most useful Xmas present—an "Ever Ready Flashlight." All sizes.

THE EVER READY FLASHLIGHT

Business like Nature in our land estimates its mighty accomplishments with a mammoth measuring rod! Firms capitalized at many millions, and at least one at a billion. But among all these business giants, there is none bigger than The Ever Ready Flashlight Company.

Think of it, fifty-five million electric Ever Ready sold—one for every other man, woman and child in the whole land! A million sold in their October boom campaign—Ever Ready Flashlights of every description from a tiny vest pocket electric light to their Ever Ready with its big reflector that sends forth a blaze of white light almost like an auto's.

This Great business, The Ever Ready Flashlight Co., is to pay on Xmas day \$3000 to the chap giving them a new name for their wonderful electric suns, and \$3000 also, to as many others as hit upon the same lucky name!

No Christmas gift will yield so much pleasure, and so much usefulness, as "The Ever Ready." Its uses are simply endless. It is easily carried—in the vest pocket, some—and is always ready at a touch to pour out its bright gleams that neither rain nor wind can quench, and that would be safe in a gas-filled cellar or in a powder mill.

It burns constantly 8 or 10 hours which means for ordinary purposes a year's use, and a new battery costs but a trifle. Messrs. Letherbury, Shallcross, and we believe others, sell the Ever Ready Flashlight of many kinds from the tiny vest pocket affairs to the huge searchlight sizes. Try one, and you will not for anything be without it!

BOOST YOUR OWN TOWN

Speaking of a town's prosperity, nothing is more certain than that all of its interests, all of its business activities are one, all sharing one common fate for good or ill. Anything that harms one part of the people, or one part of the town's business, harms every part, every business.

Good stores are a prime necessity to any live town. Good stores not well patronized, become finally poor stores, and poor stores tend to keep settlers away and to drive away those already here. This means less population, which in turn decreases the value of town real estate, hurts mechanics, dentists, doctors, banks and in fact every institution or business of any kind in the whole town.

Middletown should wake up for it, we are sorry to admit, losing population; more houses and stores are becoming empty; the number of skilled mechanics is growing less, and generally speaking, there is, we fear, a lack of that spirit of progress which is found in wide-awake towns, that working together of all the citizens for the common good of all.

Fogel & Burstans offer of \$25 for essays by the school children on the necessity of our town's people patronizing all their home stores of every kind, is a move in the right direction, for as we said above, well patronized stores are a big help to any town, and to neglect them, by outside buying injures every other business in the town. So let everybody patronize our own town's business men, our own stores, shops, etc., our town's professional men and mechanics, and we will all prosper together.

Joint Meeting

A goodly representation of the members of the Woman's Foreign and Woman's Home Missionary societies and Queen Esther Circle was held at the home of Mrs. M. B. Burris last Monday evening. The usual routine business of both the Home and Foreign auxiliaries was transacted. Owing to the removal of Mrs. J. J. Northrup and Mrs. W. E. Lee, president and vice-president of the local Woman's Foreign Missionary society, to Wilmington, Miss Lena V. Staats and Mrs. J. E. Walls were elected to said offices respectively for the unexpired terms; and Mrs. E. W. Caswell was elected secretary of the local W. H. M. S. to succeed Mrs. J. J. Northrup.

A very pleasing and novel program was then given, in charge of Mrs. Adam Reed. After chicken salad, biscuits, coffee, brick cream, cake and mints were served. Owing to the revival meetings beginning on January 23, the time and place of the next meeting was left open.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, December 10th, 1916.
10.15 A. M. Meeting of the Church Session for the reception of new members.
10.30 A. M. Public worship, with administration of the Lord's Supper.
11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.
2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.
6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic, "Defy Evil!" 1 Kings 21:5-22.
7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting
Two new Sunday School teachers are greatly needed, and the superintendent earnestly desires that superintendents to this important work may appear.

Mrs. Alberta C. Hoffecker has been appointed collector of contributions for the Sunday School Christmas Festival. Please hand your contribution to her promptly.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, December 10th. 9.30 A. M. Brotherly Devotional meeting. Eugene Dockety, leader.
Preaching at 10.30 and at 7.30 by the Rev. E. H. Dashiell, corresponding secretary of the Wilmington Conference Stewards Endowment Fund. Mr. Dashiell is a fine speaker and it is earnestly hoped that all of our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him. There will be no collection taken in the church at either service for the cause he represents.
2 P. M. Sunday School session.
Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.
Class meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock. Bear this in mind and send the children.
The Queen Esther Circle will hold its meeting at the parsonage on Tuesday evening next, December 12th.

A New Justice of the Peace

Governor Miller has appointed Daniel W. Stevens as Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for Middletown, and the new official received his commission Monday. Mr. Stevens succeeds the late Alfred G. Cox, and his close relations with his predecessor and his other qualifications for this important position are well known to our readers that it is hardly necessary for us to say that he will make an ideal officer.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Rev. A. S. Cooper of China Will Speak on Sunday

A FINE CHRISTMAS TREAT

December 10th. The Second Sunday in Advent.

Divine service.—10.30 Morning Prayer & Sermon.

11.45 Sunday School session.

7.30 Evening Prayer & Address.

Meetings:—The Ladies' Guild will meet on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, and the Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, in the Parish House.

During December the members of the Sunday School are requested to meet with the Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon in order to practice the Christmas Carols.

THE CHRISTMAS TREAT

We have been informed that one of our parishioners has volunteered to donate the supply of candy for the Sunday School and Junior Auxiliary Christmas Treat, and in anticipation of this kindness we wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation. This gift will obviate the necessity of the annual appeal for funds to provide the usual remembrance for the children.

MISSIONARY TO SPEAK ON SUNDAY

The Rev. A. S. Cooper, of Ichang, China, who has been doing effective work in the American Church in China for a number of years, is now in this country on furlough, and will be in Delaware for the next two months. The Secretary of the Board of Missions, Mr. John W. Wood, has assigned the Rev. Mr. Cooper to speak in St. Anne's Church, on Sunday morning, December 10th.

Mr. Cooper's coming is not conditioned upon any special offering, though he would naturally be grateful for any help he might receive towards the work centering in Ichang. Here is an opportunity for any one wishing to contribute to our Church's work in China, to make an offering for this purpose next Sunday. (Place your contribution in an envelope marked for work in China and deposit in the "Alms basin.") As Mr. Cooper is a native son of Delaware, and has relatives and friends throughout the Diocese, it would be most fitting that he receive an offering for his work from this parish. Mr. Cooper was a Deputy to the recent General Convention of the Church, in St. Louis, Mo.

A hearty welcome is extended to all attending the services of this Church. If you are not identified with any other congregation, we shall be pleased to see you among our regular attendants and cordially invite you to make your church home with us.

The Parish Register dating 1885-1905 seems to have been mislaid, and we are anxious to place it. Does any parishioner know of its whereabouts? Kindly look through your book cases or safes and inform us when found. Also we would be glad to learn of any other books, papers or letters bearing on the history of the Parish.

The fall season

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

Senate and House in Joint Session Hear Address of the President.

HE MAKES FEW SUGGESTIONS

Further Legislation for Settlement and Regulation of Railway Labor Disputes Held Imperatively Necessary by the chief Magistrate.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The senate and house met in joint session today and heard President Wilson's message, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to mention to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

Railway Troubles First.

I then recommended: First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railroads of the country as may be required for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Renews His Recommendations. The second and third of these recommendations the congress immediately acted on: It established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed;

Unusual Experience. "Man," remarked Sandy, "I did a thing last night what I've not done this twenty year. I went to a mad bed parrot-fryer, but I'm right thankful to say I got up this mornin' none the waur!"

Few Beggars in Panama. Although the city of Panama is a most cosmopolitan place, practically every race being represented in its 60,000 inhabitants, there are no beggars, except a few blind men.

Somewhere. Your true lover is in the world or you wouldn't be here. You must not go to any other. That is the one dead-by-sin. He is looking, too. As soon as you both are ready, you will meet. In her sleep that night she dreamed that she saw the One who was to come, and there was a gold light about his head. —L. M. Steele in "Doctor Nick."

Its Limitations. "You can't make a bluff with an umbrella." "Why not?" "Because you must either put up or shut up."

but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the interstate commerce commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions—the increase in the interstate commerce commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have trusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the interstate commerce commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a program of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the interstate commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

For Control and Operation.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railroads of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any moment before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration.

I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Other Legislation Urged. Three matters of capital importance await the action of the senate which have already been acted upon by the house of representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act.

I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. The urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections seems to me to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, I immediately assume, have indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience.

We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

Porto Rico's Needs.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

Cut Trees by Exploding Dynamite. Instead of an ax and saw to remove the tops of trees that are to be used as masts in logging operations, dynamite is used to shoot off the tops. After the branches have been removed, a rigger climbs the tree, with a set of irons, to the point where it is necessary to cut off the top. Here the trunk is usually about 12 inches in diameter. The rigger ties a string of dynamite cartridges, fastened end to end like sausages, around the trunk at this point, inserts a blasting cap with about 20 feet of fuse in one of these sticks, lights the end of the fuse, and descends before the explosion takes place. The tree top pumps into the air with the explosion and the trunk is left ready for attaching the rigging for dragging in and loading the logs. —Engineering Record.

All He Saw of Battle. The bluejacket had been in the battle off Jutland, and in the railway compartment every one addressed him respectfully. Incidentally he was the recipient of numerous fine cigars. He conducted himself with becoming dignity, and when the foreign-looking gentleman who had kept silent went out at a roadside station the audience settled down to hear the yarn. Nodding his head toward the dark stranger on the platform, the bluejacket remarked with a grin, "E thinks 'e 'as lost something 'e'd like to hear, 'e 'as. But hull hi saw of the bloody battle was coal—nothing but coal. Hi'm a stoker, you see, that's what Hi am." —London Mail.

Not to Be Thought Of. "Now, these fashionable dames don't mind talking freely about the efforts they make to reduce weight." "That's true."

Unsatisfactory Remedy. Heiny, a doctor tells me that if a man works steadily he never worries. Omar—Fahm! It's working steadily that gets my goat.

Remain the Same. Progress is observable in most directions, but we have the same cheap, vulgar and disgusting old forms of profanity that the English-speaking peoples always have had.—Houston Post.

A Certainty. There is nothing certain in the world, except that when you start in saving money for one thing you are going to spend it for something else.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Placing the Blame. Dorothy Ann was put to bed at 7:30, much against her wishes. She spent about twenty minutes asking questions, and finally her mother told her she must be still and go to sleep, and she said: "Well, mother, I want to go to sleep, but myself won't."

Fooling the Boy. "I don't see how you got that boy to take the castor oil." "Easy enough. I told him to try some first and see how he liked it, and if he didn't like it he needn't take it." —Life.

SHORT SESSION CONGRESS BEGINS

Important Legislation to Be Rushed Through.

FACES COLOSSAL TASK

Fitzgerald Strikes At Cost Of Living. Has Bill To Prevent Exports While Domestic Prices Remain High.

Washington.—The Sixty-fourth Congress has started on its final sprint toward oblivion. A quorum of both Senate and House faced Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Champ Clark as they dropped their gavels for the beginning of the last lap of the legislative race Monday.

Leaders on both sides of the Capitol were prepared to prod the Congress to top speed in order to dispose of all of its business by the time it expires on March 4.

In the House Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Kitchin sought to get down to routine consideration of the calendar at once, without the usual formal opening adjournment.

Food Problem Up.

A bitter fight to secure legislative action to meet the high cost of living began just as soon as Congress got together. Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, introduced his general embargo bill to prevent exports while domestic prices continue at high levels, and in both House and Senate supporters and opponents of the embargo proposals lined up for the fight. Majority Leader Kitchin of the House expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to secure action to meet the high cost of living during the present session.

Says Congress Can Do Nothing.

"It seems to me there is nothing that Congress can do to reduce the cost of living," he said. "An embargo would be an artificial interference with the natural law of supply and demand, and I doubt the wisdom of a food embargo. The Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission have complete authority to handle any combination or conspiracy which would operate to raise prices. Unless they can find a solution, I fail to see how we can alter the situation. The natural remedy, of course, would be for the great employers of labor throughout the country who are making enormous profits to raise the wages of their employees and enable them to meet the increased living cost."

For Probe Of Election Expenses.

Right after the Senate convened Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, announced that he would introduce in the Senate a resolution for a sweeping investigation into campaign expenditures of the late national campaign.

Much Work Ahead.

The two chambers looked much like Old Home Week, or like a bunch of college boys back from summer vacation. Everybody seemed eager for work, for they knew there is a lot of it ahead.

Democrats greeted Republicans as personal friends—and then proceeded to get out the political axes, for the coming months doubtless will witness fights that will be historically important.

Two subjects—railroad legislation and the food-price problem—sounded out above the din of the "welcome home" squads.

LINES SHIRT WITH \$5 BILLS.

Farmand Comes To Town Well-Prepared For Spree.

St. Paul.—Underwear lining of newspapers, the park sleeper's blanket, is not unknown to the police, but until recently they had never seen \$5 bills used for the purpose. John Stock, a Larrimore (N. D.) farmand, who came to St. Paul on a celebration and was arrested by Patrolman Humphrey in the midst of it, was the walking bank. He had \$95 pinned under his shirt in blanket fashion. "It's safe and keeps the wind out," he said.

CALLS SOMME A GALLIPOLI.

German Agency Says It Cost Allies 8,000,000 Or 900,000 Men.

Berlin, via wireless.—"After five months of the heaviest and the bloodiest of combats," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Somme offensive at no place has advanced beyond 10 kilometers. Nobody, not even on the Entente side, believes any longer that the German front can be broken. The great offensive, which has cost the Western Powers 800,000 to 900,000 men, has been stifled in blood and mud."

TORPEDO-PROOF VESSELS.

New Battleships For U. S. Navy Will Be Practically Invulnerable.

Washington.—Construction experts at Washington have just completed tests which they declare demonstrate that the new battleships will be practically torpedo-proof. These tests have shown that it will require 10 of the new dreadnaughts, whereas the ordinary battleship may now be destroyed by two well-placed shots.

KNOX SPENT \$2,411

And Put Up Every Cent Himself, According To Statement.

Washington.—Final campaign expense statements were filed with the Senate as follows: Senator-elect P. C. Knox, Pennsylvania, \$2,411, with no contributions. Senator-elect Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota, \$9,244, with no contributions. Senator-elect Josiah Walcott, Delaware, \$2,414, with no contributions. Senator-elect A. A. Jones, New Mexico, \$8,197, contributions, \$375.

SOMETHING OUGHT TO HAPPEN



VILLA GONE AGAIN WITH MUCH LOOT

Carranzista Forces Have Retaken Chihuahua City.

NO AMERICANS WERE KILLED

General Ozuna Enters the City From the North and Later Generals Murguía and Treviño Also Reach the City.

Juarez, Mexico.—Gen. Carlos Ozuna entered Chihuahua City from the north, according to a telegram received by Gen. Francisco Gonzales, brigade commander. The message was from General Ozuna and was dated Chihuahua City. It was officially announced at military headquarters that the Carranzista forces have re-occupied the city. Telegraphic communications with Chihuahua City over the Federal line have been re-established.

Latest reports here are that many Villa followers have been captured and killed.

No Americans have been killed in Chihuahua City by Villa, according to a private message received here from that city. The message said that the only foreigners to suffer were the Chinese, for whom the bandits showed no mercy.

After entering the city, General Ozuna, the cavalry commander who had been charging the rebel lines at Nombre de Dios and the northern suburbs of Chihuahua City, re-established telegraphic communication with the border. He made a brief report to General Gonzales, his superior officer, and then proceeded into the heart of the city on an exploring expedition.

The battle between the forces of General Murguía and the bandits took place Friday and was believed to have completely routed the Villa soldiers. Villa and his staff are said to have gone on special trains toward the west.

Six trains entered Chihuahua City from the south and were believed here to have carried the remainder of Murguía's column, his field equipment and heavy artillery.

Telegraphic communication has been re-established with Torreon and Mexico City from the Chihuahua state capital. The railroad has been repaired and trains are operating as far south as Jimenez.

TWO RACE DRIVERS DIE.

Smash-Up Marks Universal Auto Contest At Uniontown, Pa.

Uniontown, Pa.—Gaston Weigel and Hughey Hughes were killed, Frank Galvin was probably fatally injured and a number of other persons were less seriously hurt near the end of the universal trophy automobile race at the Uniontown speedway. Herbert Smith, a Pittsburgh newspaper man; Montgomery McCormick, a constable on duty at the track, and Donald Beamer, a spectator, were among the others who were injured.

Hughes had run his car into the guard rail near the centre of the speedway during the sixty-second lap of the race because of engine trouble and had walked to the press stand when Galvin came tearing down the track. When almost opposite the stand Galvin seemed to lose control of his car, and it shot with lightning speed toward the stand which Hughes had reached scarcely a moment before. Hughes saw his danger, but had no chance to escape, for he, with Galvin and Weigel, Galvin's mechanic, were instantly buried in the wreck.

OHIO WILL HAVE "DRY" FIGHT.

Anti-Saloon League Proposes Prohibition Amendment.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Anti-Saloon League will call a State-wide prohibition fight in Ohio next fall, according to an announcement made by J. A. White, superintendent of the league in this State. The league will under the initiative submit prohibition in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment, to be placed before the voters next November.

WOMAN KANSAS ELECTOR.

Sunflower State Prepares To Send Mrs. R. C. Layman.

Topeka, Kan.—A woman probably will go to Washington to represent Kansas in the Presidential Electoral College. Hubert Lardner, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said the preparations were being made to choose Mrs. R. C. Layman, of Hutchinson, to represent the Kansas electors. Mrs. Layman is the first woman to be named as a Presidential elector in the State.

TEUTON GRIP ON CAPITAL TIGHTER

Russian Drive Comes Too Late to Save Bucharest.

FEW PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Part Of Teutonic Army Now Menacing the Forts Encircling Bucharest—Staff Officers Captured.

London.—Although the Roumanians apparently are offering desperate resistance west and south of Bucharest, the enemy forces are rapidly closing in on their capital, and even the most optimistic military critics here now admit that this situation is extremely critical.

Advices from Berlin report that the Danube army is already menacing the girdle of fortresses around Bucharest, having reached the Argeche River, which is only five miles from the forts.

The Germans and Bulgarians also have gained ground northwest of the capital by working through the passes southeast of Campulung. Still another enemy force is reported to have broken through and defeated the First Roumanian Army, south of Pitești, enabling it to capture general staff officers. The Roumanian and Russian communiques are silent regarding this last claim, although both admit that the Roumanians, under pressure, were compelled to retire slightly in this sector. Further west, in Wallachia, the Roumanians assert that adverse weather conditions are hampering their operations.

It is generally believed here that Russian pressure on Von Falkenhayn's army through Transylvania has come too late to offset the rapid gains of the Germans or affect materially the German plans of encircling Bucharest. The Russians' latest success in capturing a series of heights south of Kirilbaba gives them an entering wedge into Transylvania and proves a most encouraging counter-move on the part of the Allies.

That the Russian forces, in conjunction with the Roumanians, are making progress in Wubrudja is indicated by the latest communications which report that the Allies have regained part of the Tchernavoda bridge, compelling the opposing forces to retire southward from several heights. A significant feature of the move from all points in this theatre of war is the absence of claims that either side is taking large numbers of prisoners, which seems to indicate the desperate character of the encounters.

GREGORY TO QUIT, IS REPORT.

Attorney-General May Soon Leave Cabinet, Rumor Says.

New York.—Reports from Texas that United States Attorney General Gregory plans to resign in the near future met with no denial from members of President Wilson's administration, but it was reiterated that the President was anxious to have Mr. Gregory, as well as the other members of the Cabinet, remain in office.

TOM WATSON ACQUITTED.

Charge Of Sending Obscene Matter In Mails Laid Against Him.

Augusta, Ga.—Thomas E. Watson, Georgia editor, was acquitted of the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails.

\$80,000,000 FOR GIFTS.

Christmas Savings In United States Greatly Increased.

New York.—In the United States this year there are 2,893,000 Christmas club depositors in banks who will divide approximately \$80,000,000, according to a carefully compiled estimate made public here. Last year \$25,000 depositors received \$20,000,000. The total for New York State was estimated at \$12,000,000 for this year, with \$10,000,000 in New Jersey.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS SUNK.

Regiment From Finland Aboard, Overseas Agency Hears.

Berlin.—Two large Russian transports bound from Helsingfors for Reval were sunk in the latter part of October as the result, it is believed, of striking a mine, says a dispatch from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency. The transports, it is said, had the entire Four Hundred and Twenty-eighth Russian Regiment on board. This regiment, it is said, had been on duty for some time in Finland.

WILSON LIGHTS LIBERTY STATUE

Illumination is Witnessed by Many Thousands.

SPEAKS LATER AT BANQUET

Declares World Peace Will Come Not By the Compacts of Nations, But By Sympathies Of Men.

New York.—President Wilson, speaking at the banquet which was the culmination of the celebration in honor of the permanent illumination of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, declared that he had thought for the last two years that "peace is going to come to the world only with liberty."

"The peace of the world," Mr. Wilson added, "is not going to be secured by the compacts of nations, but by the sympathies of men."

The President declared that the United States had a community of ideas with France, whose people presented Bartholdi's statue to the United States because "one republic must love another."

The President spoke of the significance of the Statue of Liberty to the immigrants. He said that he wondered whether the spirit typified by the spirit of the statue is truly represented here.

The President said he noticed that the source of light for the statue "comes from the outside."

"The only light," he added, "that we can contribute to the illumination of the world is the light that shines out of our own lives. We must illustrate liberty in our lives. With all due respect for those who represent other nations not governed as ours, I do not think that nations ruled by small groups of men can be successful."

"The world," declared the President, "is enlightened by ideas and ideals and the sacrifices of men enable the world to go forward."

The President was the last speaker at the banquet which was attended by 1,200 men and women. One of the notable features of the evening was the reading of a message from President Poincaré of France sent to the French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, in appreciation of Liberty's illumination.

"In offering, 30 years ago, to the Government and people of the United States which welcomes and lights those who land in America, France had wished to honor Liberty and the heroes fallen in her cause. It is for that sacred cause the French people battle and suffer today; they feel sure that they can always count on those friends of theirs in America from whom they have already received so many tokens of sympathy and who have shown the world that they are still enamored for the same ideal."

The President gave the wireless flash which bathed the Statue of Liberty in light. Bartholdi's famous symbol of American freedom, which for 30 years has welcomed to the United States millions of immigrants from every land, will be illuminated every night hereafter from top to bottom. Funds to install the permanent lighting system for the statue, the gift to the United States of 400,000 citizens of France, were provided by public subscription.

NO "YEGGS" IN MOVIES.

Says Censor, Tramps Must Not Steal Watches On Film.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Films showing safe crackers at work, tramps stealing watches and people taking drugs are to be eliminated from moving-picture exhibitions in Pennsylvania, according to a bulletin issued by the State Board of Censors. A list of film plays, some of them thrillers with babies tied to tracks, is forbidden.

TO TAKE WOOD PULP CENSUS.

Forest Service To Find the Quantity and Cost.

Washington.—A census of the amount and cost of pulp wood consumed in the United States is to be taken by the Federal Forest Service in co-operation with the Newspaper Manufacturers' Association. The statistics are needed, it is explained, because of the scarcity of pulp wood.

ICE-CREAM LAWS STAND.

Supreme Court Sustains Regulation For Butter Fat.

Washington.—The Supreme Court held constitutional ice-cream laws in Iowa and Pennsylvania. The decision, in effect, upholds ice-cream laws of nearly every State in the country prescribing percentage of butter fat to be used in the ice-cream.

CALL FOR RECOUNT RESCINDED.

G. O. P. Chairman In Concord Withdraws Petition.

Concord, N. H.—A petition which had been filed at the office of the Secretary of State for the recount of the vote for Presidential electors was withdrawn by Philip T. Faulkner, chairman of the Republican State Committee. Official returns gave President Wilson a plurality of 56, the figures being: Wilson, 43,779; Hughes, 43,723.

NEARLY ALL BAKERS ARRESTED.

Charged With Selling Light-Weight Loaves In Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.—Proprietors of practically all bakeries in the city were arrested on charges that they were selling loaves of bread under the standard weight set by an old city ordinance. The ordinance specifies that each loaf must weigh 16 ounces, and it is alleged most of the bakeries have been selling loaves that weigh only 10 ounces.

"K"

By
Mary Roberts Rinehart

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The Pages—that is, Sidney, her mother and her Aunt Harriet—take K. Le Moyne, a strange young man, as a roomer because they need the money. The addition to the family is mutually satisfactory and presently Sidney, who is eighteen, finds herself one evening telling Le Moyne that she doesn't believe he will marry Joe Drummond, her childhood sweetheart, after all. Instead, she decides to become a trained nurse—now that Aunt Harriet has opened a dressmaking shop downtown—so she goes to ask Dr. Max Wilson, old family acquaintance, to get her into the hospital. And this K. Le Moyne, he's lovely and polite and all, but there's something dreadfully mysterious about him. Suddenly a whole new phase of life opens upon Sidney. Just read about it in this installment.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

Men, like jewels, require a setting. A clerk on a high stool, poring over a ledger, is not unimpressive, or a cook over her stove. But place the cook on the stool, poring over the ledger! Doctor Max, who had lived all his life on the edge of Sidney's horizon, now, by the simple changing of her point of view, loomed large and magnificent. Perhaps he knew it. Certainly he stood very erect. Certainly, too, there was considerable manner in the way in which he asked Miss Harrison to go out and close the door behind her.

Sidney's heart, considering what was happening to it, behaved very well. "For goodness' sake, Sidney," said Doctor Max, "here you are a young lady and I've never noticed it!"

"This, of course, was not what he had intended to say, being staff and all that. But Sidney, visibly palpitant, was very pretty, much prettier than the Harrison girl, bearing a tattoo with her heels in the next room.

Doctor Max, belonging to the class of man who settles his tie every time he sees an attractive woman, thrust his hands into the pockets of his long white coat and surveyed her quizzically.

"Did Doctor Ed tell you?" "Sit down. He said something about the hospital. How's your mother and Aunt Harriet?"

"Very well—that is, mother's never quite well." She was sitting forward on her chair, her wide young eyes on him. "Is that—is your nurse from the hospital here?"

"Yes. But she's not my nurse. She's a substitute."

"The uniform is so pretty." Poor Sidney! with all the things she had meant to say about a life of service, and that, although she was young, she was terribly in earnest.

"It takes a lot of plugging before one gets the uniform. Look here, Sidney; if you are going to the hospital because of the uniform, and with any idea of soothing fevered brows and all that nonsense—"

She interrupted him, deeply flushed. Indeed, no. She wanted to work. She was young and strong, and surely a pair of willing hands—that was absurd about the uniform. She had no silly ideas. There was so much to do in the world, and she wanted to help. Some people could give money, but she couldn't. She could only offer service. And, partly through earnestness and partly through excitement, she ended in a sort of nervous sob, and, going to the window, stood with her back to him.

He followed her, and, because they were old neighbors, she did not resent it when he put his hand on her shoulder.

"I don't know—of course, if you feel like that about it," he said, "we'll see what can be done. It's hard work, and a good many times it seems futile. They die, you know, in spite of all we can do. And there are many things that are worse than death—"

His voice trailed off. When he had started out in his profession, he had had some such ideal of service as this girl beside him. He sighed a little as he turned away.

"I'll speak to the superintendent about you," he said. "Perhaps you'd like me to show you around a little."

"When? Today?" "He had meant in a month, or a year. It was quite a minute before he replied."

"Yes, today, if you say. I'm operating at four. How about three o'clock?" "Then we'll say at three," she said calmly, and took an orderly and unfurled departure.

She sent K. a note at noon, with word to Tillie at Mrs. McKee's to put it under his plate:

Dear Mr. Le Moyne—I am so excited I can hardly write. Doctor Wilson, the surgeon, is going to take me through the hospital this afternoon. Wish me luck—Sidney Page.

K. read it, and, perhaps because the day was hot and his butter soft and the other "mealers" irritable with the heat, he ate little or no luncheon. Before he went out into the sun, he read the note again. To his jealous eyes came a vision of that excursion to the hospital. Sidney, all vibrant eagerness, luminous of eye, quick of bosom; and Wilson, sardonically smiling, amused and interested in spite of himself. He drew a long breath, and thrust the note into his pocket.

As he went down the Street, Wilson's car came around the corner. Le Moyne moved quietly into the shadow

of the church and watched the car go by.

CHAPTER V.

"And so," K. Le Moyne, "you liked it all? It didn't startle you?"

"Well, in one way, of course—you see, I didn't know it was quite like that: all order and peace and quiet, and white beds and whispers, on top—you know what I mean—and the misery there just the same. Have you ever gone through a hospital?"

K. Le Moyne was stretched out on the grass, his arms under his head. For this excursion to the end of the street car line he had donned a pair of white flannel trousers and a belted Norfolk coat. Sidney had been divided between pride in his appearance and fear that the Street would deem him overdressed.

At her question he closed his eyes, shutting out the peaceful arch of leaves and the bit of blue heaven overhead. He did not reply at once.

"Good gracious, I believe he's asleep!" said Sidney.

But he opened his eyes and smiled at her.

"I've been around hospitals a little. I suppose now there is no question about your going?"

"The superintendent said I was young, but that any protégée of Doctor Wilson's would certainly be given a chance."

"It is hard work, night and day."

"Do you think I am afraid of work?"

"And—Joe?"

Sidney colored vigorously and sat erect.

"He is very silly. He's taken all sorts of idiotic notions in his head. I haven't promised to marry him."

"But he thinks you mean to. If you have quite made up your mind not to, better tell him, don't you think? What—what are these idiotic notions?"

Sidney considered. "For one thing, he's jealous of you!"

"I see. Of course that is silly, although your attitude toward his suspicion is hardly flattering to me!"

He smiled up at her.

"I told him that I had asked you to bring me here today. He was furious. And that wasn't all."

"No?" "He said I was flirting desperately with Doctor Wilson. You see, the day we went through the hospital, it was hot, and we went to Henderson's for soda water. And, of course, Joe was there. It was really dramatic."

K. Le Moyne was daily gaining the ability to see things from the angle of the Street. A month ago he could have seen no situation in two people, a man and a girl, drinking soda water together, even with a boy lover on the next stool. Now he could view things through Joe's tragic eyes. And there

was happening to it, behaved very well. "For goodness' sake, Sidney," said Doctor Max, "here you are a young lady and I've never noticed it!"

"This, of course, was not what he had intended to say, being staff and all that. But Sidney, visibly palpitant, was very pretty, much prettier than the Harrison girl, bearing a tattoo with her heels in the next room.

Doctor Max, belonging to the class of man who settles his tie every time he sees an attractive woman, thrust his hands into the pockets of his long white coat and surveyed her quizzically.

"Did Doctor Ed tell you?" "Sit down. He said something about the hospital. How's your mother and Aunt Harriet?"

"Very well—that is, mother's never quite well." She was sitting forward on her chair, her wide young eyes on him. "Is that—is your nurse from the hospital here?"

"Yes. But she's not my nurse. She's a substitute."

"The uniform is so pretty." Poor Sidney! with all the things she had meant to say about a life of service, and that, although she was young, she was terribly in earnest.

"It takes a lot of plugging before one gets the uniform. Look here, Sidney; if you are going to the hospital because of the uniform, and with any idea of soothing fevered brows and all that nonsense—"

She interrupted him, deeply flushed. Indeed, no. She wanted to work. She was young and strong, and surely a pair of willing hands—that was absurd about the uniform. She had no silly ideas. There was so much to do in the world, and she wanted to help. Some people could give money, but she couldn't. She could only offer service. And, partly through earnestness and partly through excitement, she ended in a sort of nervous sob, and, going to the window, stood with her back to him.

He followed her, and, because they were old neighbors, she did not resent it when he put his hand on her shoulder.

"I don't know—of course, if you feel like that about it," he said, "we'll see what can be done. It's hard work, and a good many times it seems futile. They die, you know, in spite of all we can do. And there are many things that are worse than death—"

His voice trailed off. When he had started out in his profession, he had had some such ideal of service as this girl beside him. He sighed a little as he turned away.

"I'll speak to the superintendent about you," he said. "Perhaps you'd like me to show you around a little."

"When? Today?" "He had meant in a month, or a year. It was quite a minute before he replied."

"Yes, today, if you say. I'm operating at four. How about three o'clock?" "Then we'll say at three," she said calmly, and took an orderly and unfurled departure.

She sent K. a note at noon, with word to Tillie at Mrs. McKee's to put it under his plate:

Dear Mr. Le Moyne—I am so excited I can hardly write. Doctor Wilson, the surgeon, is going to take me through the hospital this afternoon. Wish me luck—Sidney Page.

K. read it, and, perhaps because the day was hot and his butter soft and the other "mealers" irritable with the heat, he ate little or no luncheon. Before he went out into the sun, he read the note again. To his jealous eyes came a vision of that excursion to the hospital. Sidney, all vibrant eagerness, luminous of eye, quick of bosom; and Wilson, sardonically smiling, amused and interested in spite of himself. He drew a long breath, and thrust the note into his pocket.

As he went down the Street, Wilson's car came around the corner. Le Moyne moved quietly into the shadow

of the church and watched the car go by.

"To think," said Sidney, "that you have really been across the ocean! I never knew but one person who had been abroad. It is Dr. Max Wilson."

"Back again to Doctor Max! Le Moyne, unpacking sandwiches from a basket, was aroused by a sheer resentment to indignation.

"You like this Wilson chap pretty well, don't you?" "What do you mean?"

"You talk about him rather a lot."

This was sheer recklessness, of course. He expected fury, annihilation. He did not look up, but busied himself with the luncheon. When the silence grew oppressive, he ventured to glance toward her. She was leaning forward, her chin cupped in her palms, staring out over the valley that stretched at their feet.

"Don't speak to me for a minute or two," she said. "I'm thinking over what you have just said."

Down through the valley ran a shallow river, making noisy pretensions to both depth and fury. He remembered just such a river in the Tyrol, with this same Wilson on a rock, holding the hand of a pretty Austrian girl, while he snapped the shutter of a camera.

He had that picture somewhere now; but the girl was dead, and of the three, Wilson was the only one who had met life and vanquished it.

"I've known him all my life," Sidney said at last. "You're perfectly right about one thing: I talk about him and I think about him. I'm being candid, because what's the use of being friends if we're not frank? I admire him—you'd have to see him in the hospital, with everyone deferring to him and all that, to understand. And when you think of a man like that, who holds life and death in his hands, of course you rather thrill. I—I honestly believe that's all there is to it."

"If that's the whole thing, that's hardly a mad passion," He tried to smile; succeeded faintly.

"Well, of course, there's this, too. I know he'll never look at me. I'll be one of forty nurses; indeed, for three months I'll be a probationer. He'll probably never even remember I'm in the hospital at all."

"I see. Then, if you thought he was in love with you, things would be different?"

"If I thought Dr. Max Wilson was in love with me," said Sidney solemnly, "I'd go out of my head with joy."

To hide the shock with which he realized that she was, unknown to herself, already in the throes of a romantic attachment for Wilson, K. suggested a descent to the river. She accepted eagerly, and he helped her down. That was another memory that outlasted the day—her small warm hand in his; the time she slipped and he caught her; the pain in her eyes at one of his thoughtless remarks.

"I'm going to be pretty lonely," he said, when she had paused in the descent and was taking a stone out of her low shoe. "I shall hate to come home at night." And then, seeing her wince: "I've been whining all day. For heaven's sake, don't look like that. If there's one sort of man I detest more than another, it's a man who is sorry for himself. Do you suppose your mother would object if we stayed out here at the hotel for supper? I've ordered a moon, orange-yellow and extra size."

"I should hate to have anything ordered and wasted."

"Then we'll stay."

"It's fearfully extravagant."

"I'll be thrifty as to moons while you are in the hospital."

So it was settled. And, as it happened, Sidney had to stay, anyhow. For, having perched herself out on the river on a sugar-loaf rock, she slid, slowly but with a dreadful inevitability, into the water. K. happened to be looking in another direction. So it occurred that at one moment Sidney sat on a rock, fluffy white from head to feet, entrancingly pretty, and knowing it, and the next she was standing neck deep in water, much too startled to scream, and trying to be dignified under the rather trying circumstances. K. had not looked around. The splash had been a gentle one.

"If you will be good enough," said Sidney, with her chin well up, "to give me your hand or a pole or something—because if the river rises an inch I shall drown."

To his undying credit, K. Le Moyne did not laugh when he turned and saw her. He went out on the sugar-loaf, and lifted her bodily up its slippery sides. He had prodigious strength, in spite of his leanness.

"Well," said Sidney, when they were both on the rock, carefully balanced. "Are you cold?"

"Not a bit. But horribly unhappy. I must look a sight." Then, remembering her manners, as the Street had it, she said primly:

"Thank you for saving me."

"There wasn't any danger, really, unless—the river had risen."

And then, suddenly, he burst into delighted laughter, the first, perhaps, for months. He shook with it, struggled at the sight of her injured face to restrain it, achieved finally a degree of sobriety by fixing his eyes on the river bank.

"When you have quite finished," said Sidney severely, "perhaps you will take me to the hotel. I dare say I shall have to be washed and ironed."

He drew her cautiously to her feet. Her wet skirts clung to her; her shoes were sodden and heavy. She clung to him frantically, her eyes on the river below. With the touch of her hands the man's mirth died. He held her very carefully, very tenderly, as one holds something infinitely precious.

CHAPTER VI.

Operations were over for the afternoon. The last case had been wheeled out of the elevator. The pit of the operating room was in disorder—towels everywhere, tables of instruments, steaming sterilizers. Orderlies were going about, carrying out linens, empty pans. At a table two nurses were cleaning instruments and putting them away in their glass cases. Irrigators were being emptied, sponges recounted and checked off on written lists.

Le Moyne floundered in a sea of mendacity, rose to a truth here and there, clutched at luncheon, and achieved safety at last.

"To think," said Sidney, "that you have really been across the ocean! I never knew but one person who had been abroad. It is Dr. Max Wilson."

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"Well, of course, there's this, too. I know he'll never look at me. I'll be one of forty nurses; indeed, for three months I'll be a probationer. He'll probably never even remember I'm in the hospital at all."

In the midst of the confusion, Wilson stood giving last orders to the interne at his elbow. As he talked he scoured his hands and arms with a small brush; bits of lather flew off on to the tiled floor. His speech was incisive, vigorous. At the hospital they said his nerves were iron; there was no let-down after the day's work. The interne worshiped and feared him. He was just, but without mercy. To be able to work like that, so certainly, with so sure a touch, and to look like a Greek god! Wilson's only rival, a gynecologist named O'Hara, got results, too; but he sweated and swore through his operations, was not too careful as to asepis, and looked like a gorilla.

The day had been a hard one. The operating-room nurses were fagged. Two or three probationers had been sent to help clean up, and a senior nurse, Wilson's eyes caught the nurse's eyes as she passed him.

"Here, too, Miss Harrison!" he said gayly. "Have they set you on my trail?" With the eyes of the room on her, the girl answered primly:

"I'm to be in your office in the mornings, Doctor Wilson, and anywhere I am needed in the afternoons."

"And your vacation?" "I shall take it when Miss Simpson comes back."

Although he went on at once with his conversation with the interne, he still heard the click of her heels about the room. He had not lost the fact that she had flushed when he spoke to her. The mischief that was latent in him came to the surface. When he had rinsed his hands, he followed her, carrying the towel to where she stood talking to the superintendent of the training school.

"Thanks very much, Miss Gregg," he said. "Everything went off nicely."

He was in a magnanimous mood. He smiled at Miss Gregg, who was elderly and gray, but visibly his creature.

"The sponge list, doctor."

He glanced over it, noting accurately sponges prepared, used, turned in. But he missed no gesture of the girl who stood beside Miss Gregg.

"All right." He returned the list. "That was a mighty pretty probationer I brought you yesterday."

Two small frowning lines appeared between Miss Harrison's dark brows. He caught them, caught her somber eyes too, and was amused and rather stimulated.

"She is very young."

"Prefer 'em young," said Doctor Max. "Willing to learn at that age. You'll have to watch her, though. You'll have all the internes buzzing around, neglecting business."

Miss Gregg rather fluttered. She was divided between her disapproval of internes at all times and of young probationers generally, and her allegiance to the brilliant surgeon whose word was rapidly becoming law in the hospital. When an emergency of the cleaning-up called her away, doubt still in her eyes, Wilson was left alone with Miss Harrison.

If your daughter were in Sidney's position now, would you fear Dr. Max Wilson's influence over her, or would you be glad she had such a friend in the hospital?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SOME NEW TESTS OF DEATH

Italian Scientist Has Made Public Methods for Determining When Life Is Ended.

An Italian scientist describes the following three new methods of determining the cessation of life:

"The first is the ether test. A drop of ether is instilled into the conjunctival sac of one eye. If this is followed by a reddening of the conjunctiva it affords proof that the circulation is intact and that life is still present. The other eye is used as a control."

"The second test consists in the subcutaneous injection of fluorescein, which, if the individual is still living, is soon followed by a yellowish coloring of the skin and mucosa. The conjunctiva and the mucous membrane of the mouth, and particularly of the frenum of the tongue, show this coloration most distinctly. A negative result is obtained in cases of marked slowing or enfeeblement of the circulation."

"The third test consists in direct exploration of the heart by means of a styllet. This is introduced through a small incision in one of the intercostal spaces. Any movement in the heart is communicated to the styllet."

Mixed Marriage. The types will often play pranks with what a reporter tries to say—as, for example, in this extract from an English newspaper: "The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pale bridegroom. She was attended by the hat, and carried a bouquet, the gift of the pink taffeta silk and a large dark-blue bridegroom's two little nieces." No wonder, says London Opinion, the large dark-blue bridegroom turned pale!

Fruit Juice Used in Milk. Juice of the fruit of the massaranduba tree, found plentifully in Brazil, is used in many neighborhoods in place of cow's milk. It is sweet to the taste and milky in appearance, but after 24 hours it turns into an elastic mass similar to rubber in its restate. The fruit possesses nourishing, pectoral and emollient properties.

Keep Calm. Listen to controversies, but do not interfere in them. The Lord beware thee of vehemence and heat, if it be in minutest expressions even. Passion is out of place in any discussion and more than ever in a right cause, for it befores and befuddles it—Gogol.

Tungsten Statistics. The amount of standard tungsten ore used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps in the United States this year was in the neighborhood of 4½ tons.

Optimistic Thought. The most important element in success is economy of money and time

Blouse Remains High in Favor

No Change in Styles Has Any Effect on the Demand for These Garments.

TOO SERVICEABLE TO GIVE UP

These Made in America Fully Equal to Any Sent Over by Parisian Designers—Variety of Materials for Frocks Is a Feature of the Season.

New York.—The people who make and sell blouses are complaining today and the demand for these garments is falling off because the one-piece gown has been found so satisfying, and the top-coat so comfortable. So they are. The coat suit was only intended as a strictly street garment, but it has been adopted as a costume that serves all purposes, until one retires for the night, and from the way that hundreds of women wear it, one feels they are deprived of actual happiness by having to discard it when the light is turned off.

A falling off in blouses is always threatened as each season advances; and each season sees them selling like peanuts at a circus. Whatever one wears, one is brought up on the tradition that a certain number of blouses are necessary to happiness; they fit in where other garments fail to satisfy. The men who make them, and nothing else, in New York, say they cannot take another order for six months, and that for six years they have not had a breathing spell even between the seasons.

Smart women who used to order their blouses from Paris, because of the exquisite needlework, have found this method made almost impossible

TAILORED SUIT IN BEIGE.



It is of beige velvet, with buttons of red. The skirt is plaited, and the jacket is belted in the front and hangs loosely in the back.

Along with velvet, it forms the foundation for the most Oriental and medieval ball gown, but in its simpler forms it is in dull colors and merely trimmed with chain stitchery and a bit of metallic thread. Gray has taken hold of the public as a color that serves the several hours and the introduction of much cut steel and tarnished silver thread gives the opportunity for stimulating a dull color into decided attire.

Slavic Designs. That early fashion in embroidery, where thick worsted threads were employed in Slavic designs is still sold in the shops that cater to a large trade, and there is something attractive about its rudeness and elementary attempt at ornamentation, but it is being rapidly pushed into the chaos of things that were, by reason of the preferred method of ornamenting with bullion threads. This is as Slavic as the other fashion, but it suits satin better.

It is not held for evening gowns, but bits of it are spread over a wide range of garments.

By the way, it is well to put your thoughts on fanciful chain stitchery, for it is to be in the forefront of fashion during the winter.

Crocheted Handbags. Any woman who can crochet can make herself one of the vividly colored bags of mercerized cotton. These bags are lined with silk and have drawstrings and promise to be very popular this season.

Bags and Hats of Chenille. Chenille is now coming to the fore for bags and for hats, as well as embroidery.

is wide enough for perfect freedom without clumsiness.

This sort of a suit will call for more cleverness on the part of the tailor than does the straight, shapeless Norfolk sort of model, which with many variations has been so popular. It will, too, call for more shapeliness on the part of the wearer. A disinclination to give up a comfort which has, with fashion's encouragement, led to utterly careless, unbecoming and unwholesome slouchiness of figure, will preserve a certain percentage of tailored costumes cut on the loose, straight lines, and the high-collared models are a happy compromise. But where a girl passes wearing one of the new tailored suits with its trimmer lines and more pronounced curves admiring glances follow her, and in time she learns to work.

Hatpin Holder. The discarded powder box with a perforated top may be made to do duty for a hatpin holder. The box may be covered with a piece of fancy ribbon or brocade, the edges finished with ribbon if necessary.

Any Woman Careful in Selection of Materials Can Dress Modishly and Becomingly This Season.

A woman dressed modishly but conservatively for the street looks uncommonly well this season, and even the more extreme tailored lines of the early severe type are distinctly attractive. As for the afternoon and evening clothes, only the woman with innate bad taste can fail to find something both becoming and modish in the new displays.

There are smart plainly tailored suits meant for wear with fur sets or without. The best of these are not built upon the extreme lines, but following the new silhouette at a respectful distance, they have been seen in many a day. They are not shapeless, neither are they given over to excesses. There are gracious curves in the waist, but they do not fit tightly at the waist nor flare too radically over the hips nor at the skirt bottom. The skirt

NEW DISPLAYS SHOW STYLE

Any Woman Careful in Selection of Materials Can Dress Modishly and Becomingly This Season.

The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle Co., Delaware
—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO. 37
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 9 1916

THE FARMER GOAT!

THE mythology of ancient Greece tells us that the Titan, Atlas, was condemned to support the earth upon his broad shoulders. In our days the Titan farmer—there is 13,000,000 of him—has been by a like cruel fate condemned to bear on his single pair of stout shoulders, the bread burden of our whole country. So he has been toiling from 12 to 18 hours a day in rain, sun and cold, to raise wheat, corn and other crops—generally if not at a loss, for but a small profit!

All other occupations, trades, professions, what not, are more or less organized and able to protect their interests, but these 13,000,000 unorganized farmers lie a huge, helpless hulk at the mercy of all the rest—the farmer barely getting a living, altho slaving daily twice as many hours as they—a prey, countless thousands of them, to the sheriff, while but few ever acquire moderate wealth, and none ever attain the millionaire class.

Largely because of organized Trust oppressions, the rapacity of the middlemen, and the "cornering" of all the staples of life by these powerful corporate thieves like the coal and oil, meat and other Trusts, the cost of living has risen until millions once living in comfortable circumstances are now struggling to make both ends meet, and thousands are facing actual want in our rich land.

Now, this Democratic Congress is proposing to make this patient, suffering farmer "the goat," by putting an embargo upon his crops to forbid him taking advantage of the world shortage in wheat and other cereals to sell his crops for once at a good profit.

To illustrate: Farmers in Delaware as elsewhere, have for many years been raising wheat for a trivial profit, or at a positive loss and, by toiling 12 to 16 hours a day, giving the mechanics who labor 8 or 10 hours, and the professional men whose hours are shorter still, cheap foodstuffs—and now when their wages and earnings have been doubled, they want to clip off the poor farmer's rare profits.

Let Congress cease their endless, humbug "investigations," of the trust robberies, never meant to do anything but fool the people with empty promises and furnish fat jobs for a lot of politicians on "commissions," etc., and let it vigorously enforce already existing laws, and prosecute to jailing some of these rich millionaire food thieves, and it will do something to remedy the great evil.

But no, Congressmen does not wish to do that, it might hurt their political chances; it is easier to pass an embargo law and compel the Delaware and other farmers to raise wheat and corn at the old prices—make them for another generation, slaves to sweat long hours in their agricultural tread-mill to furnish "cheap food" for the other 87 millions!

This unjust and foolish legislation was a failure in Madison's time, and would no doubt prove so now, besides working great injustice to the farmers. We do not believe enough Republicans in the House can be found to make the passage of this embargo possible, in the face of the opposition of those Democratic members who are wiser than their fellows.

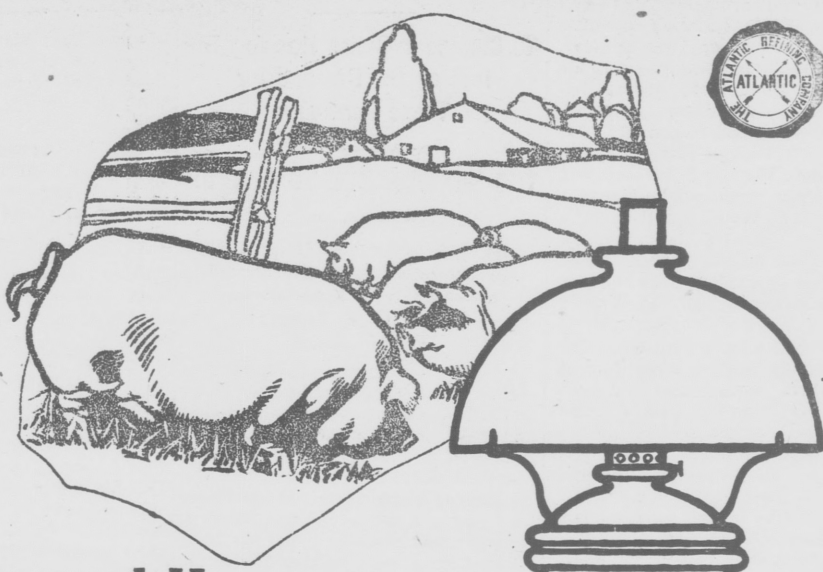
STATE AND PENINSULA

Some remarkably large hogs have been killed in lower Delaware recently. A. Russell Robbins, who lives near Milford, has killed five hogs which weighed respectively 496, 419, 399, 344 and 314 pounds, a total of 1,972 pounds.

John Hartzell Alderson, son of the Rev. George T. Alderson, formerly of Newark, but now of Wilmington and a student of Delaware College, has passed the examinations for admittance to Oxford University, England, under the Rhodes scholarship.

Miss Alice Pierson, of near Elkton, was admitted to membership in the Delaware State Association of Graduate Nurses at a meeting held at Hanna's Cafe, Wilmington, Thursday evening of last week. Miss Pierson is a graduate of Delaware Hospital.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College on Tuesday, announcement was made of another gift of \$100,000. The gift comes from the same man who has already given the College large sums during the past months. The name of the donor is withheld.



Pigs and Kerosene

Agricultural colleges experiment to ascertain the best feeding methods for pigs. By scientific study they determine what will practically assure success and profits.

What has this to do with kerosene? Just this: scientific research by experts has produced a kerosene for you to feed your lamps and oil stoves—a kerosene so highly refined, so pure in form, that it is called

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to distinguish it from ordinary kinds. It will not smell, smoke or char the wicks. You can have a brilliant yet soothing light and a steady, room-filling heat without fussing with burners, trimming wicks and turning the flame up and down. When used in lanterns it gives a clear, far-reaching light. And it costs not a penny more than ordinary kinds. Always ask for it by name.

Watch for the sign—Atlantic Rayolight Oil For Sale Here. You're likely to find it a reliable place to do most of your buying. When the wind howls, and the snow packs along the windows, it's a heap o' comfort to have a barrel of Atlantic Rayolight Oil on hand. Don't take it home unless the brand name is on the barrel.



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\$3.50 to \$5.00

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You owe to your family the essentials of life and a great authority says MUSIC is one of these, being equally as important as food or clothing.

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On Saturday, December 16th, 1916
At 10 o'clock A. M.

One good threshing rig, T. T. Peerless engine, 33x50 Peerless threshing, 115 Blizard fodder cutter. This engine, thrasher and cutter are in first-class order and will be in operation the day of sale.

Terms—Cash. W. S. REED.
D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN

DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 38c
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Gasoline 22c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.

Corner Broad and Main Streets

Phone 223

Middletown, Del.

The Transcript, \$1.00

STATE & PENINSULA

Harrington will have its own electric lighting system by New Year.

After having been closed for repairs, the big crate and basket factory at Bridgeville has reopened.

Sussex County Levy Court has purchased 30,000 bushels of oyster shells for use on the public roads.

Mayor Price, of Wilmington, has re-appointed Cornelius D. Garretson a Public Utility Commissioner.

Trustees of the Poor of New Castle county have accepted the new \$1500 county automobile ambulance.

Another detachment of Pennsylvania militiamen left for Fort duPont Wednesday morning for El Paso, Tex.

The Levy Court has awarded the court seats used in the old city hall in Wilmington to the Townsend public school.

Friends of Senator J. H. C. Legg, Centerville, are booming him for the Democratic nomination for Congress two years hence.

Prothonotary-elect, of Sussex county, Elmer E. Rigger, of Laurel, has selected J. Rowland Buell, of Georgetown, as his deputy.

Asbury M. Murray, in the employ of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 39 years, has been retired and pensioned.

The Wilmington police have been informed that \$185 was stolen from the United Cigar store and that an employee has disappeared.

Charged with a statutory offense involving a 16 year old girl, George Hazel, of near Frederica, was held in \$1000 bail by Magistrate Wood, of Dover.

Epworth M. E. Church, Tenth and Lombard streets, Wilmington, of which Rev. J. Howard Gray is pastor, has freed itself entire from debt by raising \$5180.

W. Elwood Wright, Clerk of Sussex county, has been ordered to purchase and install lights on all bridges in Sussex county, pursuant to a recent order of the War Department.

Delaware College is now a member of the Middle State Collegiate Athletic Council. The annual meet will be held at Leigh University this year on May 19 and Delaware will send a team to the meet.

William R. Davis, said to be a Philadelphia business man, is under arrest in Wilmington for the alleged larceny of a traveling bag and contents, valued at \$175, owned by Chester A. Rock, of Philadelphia.

The Wilmington Police Commissioners fined Patrolmen William Hunter and J. A. Riley five days' pay each for missing reports and Patrolmen Catts and J. A. Riley two days' each for being late in making reports.

After costing Sussex county \$17,000, the New bridge which spans the Government canal at Rehoboth Beach is found not to be ballasted properly and will not raise high enough to let vessels of large size through the canal, only the smaller boats are able to pass.

The annual meeting of the Delaware Automobile Association held Monday night in the Hotel duPont brought a large number of members together. Officers for the coming year were elected: John B. Bird will be the president of the association succeeding Joseph Bancroft.

Governor-elect John G. Townsend, Jr., who will have a number of State offices to fill by appointment, has received many applications from office seekers, but has not yet reached a decision regarding any appointments, though Volney M. Murrey, of Georgetown, is expected to be next Secretary of State.

President Wilson's re-election may mean a great change in the lives of two Wilmingtonians. Before the election Amos J. Sterling and Wilmer S. Jones, of No. 216 East Seventh street, wagered that if he were returned a winner they would marry. Both men now are resorting to newspaper advertising to try to find wives, and they say they are sincere in their efforts.

Fenton's Beach, N. J., the summer resort on the Delaware River, comprising a tract of 115 acres fronting for 1500 feet on the river and running back for nearly a mile along the Salem Canal, it is stated, is about to pass into the ownership of the duPont Powder Company, whose Deep Water Point plant it adjoins on the south. The purchase price, it is said, will likely be \$100,000. Possession is to be given by January 1 next.

Directors of the Hercules Powder Company Tuesday declared dividends totaling 55 per cent. on the common stock of the company. There was a regular 2 per cent. cash dividend, an extra dividend of 5 1/2 per cent. in cash, and a special dividend of 47 1/2 per cent. in Anglo-French external loan bonds at 95 flat, payable December 25 to stockholders of record December 15. The dividends for the year total 95 per cent., 10 per cent having been paid in March, 15 per cent. in June, and 15 per cent. in September.

Members of the Grand Jury, determined to have hanging abolished in Delaware, have appointed the following committee to take up the subject: Joseph H. Hossinger, Mayor of Newark; Richard A. Whittingham, of Newark; L. Scott Townsend, vice president of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Wilmington; Charles C. Speakman, a Wilmington business man, and Henry M. Lang, president of the Friendship Fire Company, of Wilmington. T. Allen Hilles, president of the Board of Water Commissioners, who is foreman of the Grand Jury, is an ex-officio member.

Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but you know that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, without a regret! You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man who knows what can be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

This is the reverse side of the tin

THE Prince Albert tin, and in fact, every Prince Albert package, has a real message to you on its reverse side. You'll read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907." That means that the United States Government has granted a patent on the process by which Prince Albert is made. And by which tongue bite and throat parch are cut out! Everywhere tobacco is sold you'll find Prince Albert awaiting you in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome round and half-pound tin humidor, with sponge-moistener top, that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!

TOBACCO IS PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS DISCOVERED IN MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELICIOUS AND WHOLE-SOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS. PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30th 1907. R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY. WILSON, N. C. DOES NOT BURN.

CRIMP CUT LONG BURNING PIPE CIGARETTE TOBACCO

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CRIMP CUT LONG BURNING PIPE CIGARETTE TOBACCO

NOTICE!

I, FRANK C. PIERCE, the owner and occupant of the house situated at Summit Bridge, School District, No. 74, Pender hundred, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle county, on Tuesday, the second day of January, A. D. 1917, being the next term of said court, for a license for said house as an inn or tavern, for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises; and the following respectable citizens of said school district, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said school district, recommend the said application, viz: Chas. H. Salmon, His Wm. H. X Science, Mark C. S. Bigges, Witness to mark Isaac G. Roberts, C. H. Salmon, George Robinson, Chas. S. Bigger, M. M. Bridges, John Neville, Harry Voshell, Thomaas H. Gould, Samuel P. Roberts, Edward Coombs, Claude B. Voshell, J. B. Gallagher.

FRANK C. PIERCE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

Real & Personal PROPERTY

Pursuant to the order of Leonard E. Wales, Referee in Bankruptcy, the following described real and personal property, of Ernest A. Truitt, Bankrupt, will be sold at public vendue at the drug store late occupied by said Bankrupt, on the north side of Main Street, in Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware,

On Thursday

DEC. 14th, 1916

At 10 o'clock A. M.

To-wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate on the north side of Cochran Street, in Middletown aforesaid, having a front on said Cochran Street of fifty feet, and extending back between parallel lines one hundred and fifty feet, having thereon erected a frame dwelling of two and a half stories, and other improvements and bounded by lands of Laura V. DeValinger, Abram Fogel and others. This lot of land and premises will be sold subject to a mortgage held by The Mutual Loan Association of Middletown, Delaware, the exact amount of which will be announced on day of sale; and also subject further to the Inchoate right of Dower of Mrs. Virginia Hayden Truitt, wife of the said Bankrupt. At the same time and place will also be sold the entire stock of drugs, medicines, notions, tobacco and cigars, and the frame drug store on ground-front of the said Bankrupt. The terms of sale will be cash.

DANIEL W. STEVENS, Trustee.

MARTIN E. BURRIS, Atty.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Farms for Sale!

| Acre | Price |
|----------|-----------|
| 249..... | \$ 20,000 |
| 450..... | 22,000 |
| 350..... | 18,000 |
| 187..... | 25,000 |
| 300..... | 15,000 |
| 160..... | 15,000 |
| 241..... | 11,000 |
| 41..... | 10,000 |
| 120..... | 7,200 |
| 80..... | 6,000 |
| 90..... | 4,000 |
| 200..... | 10,000 |
| 110..... | 6,300 |
| 100..... | 11,000 |
| 138..... | 9,500 |
| 202..... | 5,700 |
| 349..... | 6,000 |
| 18..... | 7,000 |
| 18..... | 3,100 |
| 18..... | 16,000 |
| 18..... | 1,000 |
| 200..... | 10,000 |
| 120..... | 12,000 |
| 80..... | 10,000 |
| 75..... | 8,000 |
| 200..... | 8,000 |
| 280..... | 17,000 |
| 100..... | 16,000 |
| 311..... | 7,000 |
| 160..... | 21,000 |
| 115..... | 16,000 |
| | 6,000 |

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.



Howard Watches

Hamilton Watches

Jewelry

Cut Glass and

Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, Delaware

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work. PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

PUBLIC SALE!

At Klair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell, bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagon and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday.

W. M. H. KLAIR,

8th & Tatnal St., Wilmington, Del.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE



A RECORD BREAKER

We want all of our old customers to take advantage of these remarkable Ten Day prices, but we are especially anxious to attract hundreds of new customers to our store during this Sale, and one thing is sure—these money saving prices will do it. Every sale will either make us a New Customer or draw a old one closer.

Boys' Clothes

Mothers and Fathers be sure and see our Boys' Clothes. We are especially proud of our Boys' Clothes and well we may be. Style, fit, service and quality at exceptionally low prices, that makes every Suit and Overcoat a bargain. Boys' Suits in Norfolk and Pinch Back at \$3.50 to \$7.00. Boys' Overcoats in all shades and Pinch Back \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Hats

Read these prices, then act quick. You know the big value in these Hats at regular prices. Price \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Hosiery

Stock up for the Winter on Hosiery. These prices represent remarkable savings to you, 15c to 75c. All colors.

Underwear

Isn't always easy to get, but if you come here and see our Closed Crotch Union Suits, wool or cotton, heavy, in diem or light weight, you'll realize that your Underwear troubles are over. Shirt and Drawers at 50c each, Gray Wool \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Try on one of our \$3.00 Wool Union Suits.

Men's Clothes

For Men who know Clothes and appreciate value and style we cannot offer anything better than INTERNATIONAL Clothes. We like to show you the many models and let you examine them closely, because the closer you look the more you learn about the big value that's crowded in to every garment.

Shirts & Ties



Neatly patterned Shirts in an attractive assortment of Colors, will prove interesting to every man whether he wants to buy or not. Price 50c to \$1.50.

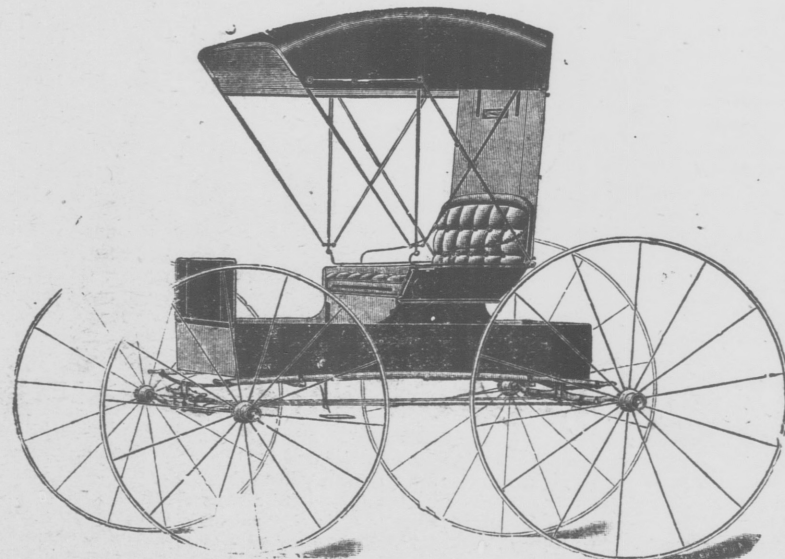
Shoes

Every man who has worn a pair of our shoes likes them. You can get a pair now at the price of an ordinary shoe. So don't miss the chance. Men's Shoes \$2.50 to \$6. Ladies' Shoes \$2.00 to \$6. Children's Shoes at old prices.

The Globe Clothing Store

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

BIRSKY
and ZAPPBy
MONTAGUE GLASS

"I RUN across Max Paikes yesterday afternoon," Louis Birsky the real estate said one morning. "He was telling me that you spent Sunday with him at his place in Sand Plains."

"He ain't lying to you," Barnett Zapp, the waist manufacturer admitted.

"What kind of a property has he got up there?" Birsky asked.

"He's got all the conveniences of a feller living in a \$20 a month cold water flat, without janitor service, before steam heat was invented, except that he ain't so handy to a delicatessen store. The bread run out at lunch time, Birsky, and for supper we had to eat Fig Newtons with dried herring and luncheon bolony, as Mrs. Paikes didn't know the neighbors good enough to borrow a loaf from them on account of only living up there three years."

"But ain't the air elegant up in Westchester County?" Birsky insisted. "Say," Zapp exclaimed, "after a feller escapes with his life from the subway at 42nd Street, y'understand, and travels up to Sand Plains every night in a combination baggage and smoker along with five or six dozen decent, respectable, hard-working Italian ash cart drivers, understand me, when he arrives in the country, Birsky, the air must got to be elegant, otherwise it wouldn't be too much to expect there is waiting for him a couple of soda water tanks full of oxygen like they give it to pneumonia patients with a rating of A to C, credit high."

"What are you talking nonsense, Zapp?" Birsky said. "I bet you wasn't on the train half an hour. Sand Plains is one of the most convenient suburbs to get to."

"Sure I know," Zapp said, "but Paikes don't live in the suburbs, Birsky. He lives in the suburbs of the suburbs, and he says to me on the train that from the station to his house is only twenty minutes by trolley, but he practically never takes it as his automobile is waiting for him at the station practically every night, and gets him to his home in ten minutes. Well, after we got out of the trolley, Birsky, we walked another ten blocks, and at last we reached the house. If ever you go up to Sand Plains to see Paikes and the automobile should practically not be at the station, Birsky, you couldn't miss Paikes's house. Keep to the right after you cross the tracks and it's the 95th white colonial house with green blinds and a For Sale sign on it."

"Is Paikes's house for sale?" Birsky asked.

"Sure it is," Zapp replied. "What do you think—Paikes is such a close friend of mine that he asks me up for pleasure?"

"For why does he want to sell?" Birsky inquired.

"He says before lunch that his wife takes a dislike to the place on account to summer the smell of the flowers reminds her of the cemetery where her Uncle Jake's first wife is buried, and for that reason he would take \$12,250 for the house. After lunch he also said that his hay fever was something terrible up there and he might be willing on that account to call it an even twelve thousand. After supper he says if it wouldn't be his father-in-law is getting pretty



"Reminds Her of the Cemetery Where Her Uncle Jake's First Wife Was Buried."

feeble and might go off at any moment, corner of 89th Street and Madison Avenue, y'understand, he wouldn't take a penny less than \$11,500 for the house, and just before I got on the train to come home he says how much would I give for the house."

"But Paikes really and truly paid twelve thousand for the house," Birsky declared.

"Then how could he expect to get rid of it for \$11,500?" Zapp demanded. "If you would read the Sunday papers, Birsky, you would know that the standard amount below cost which they advertise country houses to sell for is \$5,000. In fact, I often figured it out, Birsky, that as everybody is willing to sell his 12-room house with 3 baths, sun parlor and every modern improvement for \$5,000 below cost, if such a house originally cost \$22,000 and changes hands six times,

y'understand, the last owner gets it for nothing with a bonus of \$5,000 thrown in. And even then he is welcome to the house for all of me."

"That's because you don't know what it is like to live in the country, Zapp," Birsky said.

"I think I've got a pretty good idea," Zapp retorted. "It's something like being southern salesman for a line of goods where you've got to make a different town each day. The distance you travel is the same, the railroad accommodations ain't no better, but instead of getting every night a rotten dinner and a good game of pinchle afterwards at dollar-and-a-half day hotels, American plan, you go home and get a good dinner and no game of pinchle at all from one year's end to the other. Yes, Birsky, it's very unjust the way the world looks at things. For instance, once in five years Mr. Roosevelt makes a trip of about 10,000 miles, y'understand, and when he comes back, y'understand, a dozen magazines is falling over themselves that Mr. Roosevelt should accept five thousand dollars apiece for an article telling about these here ten thousand miles he traveled; he writes a book about it, Birsky, and gets paid at the rate of a dollar a mile, or \$10,000, for it; he gives a lecture about it in Carnegie hall and six people sends letters to the papers and complains of the man in the box office because he says all right he's a liar then, when he told them two hours after the advance sale opened that the entire house was



"Along With Five or Six Dozen Decent, Respectable, Hard-Working Italian Ash Cart Drivers."

solid out and they said he was a liar. The Explorers' Union Local No. 1 gives a dinner to him—not the box office man but Mr. Roosevelt, and he makes an after dinner speech (Copyright T. Roosevelt, 1916) about it and realizes another \$2,500 or so, and that's the way it goes. But you take Max Paikes which in five years travels 75,000 miles to Mr. Roosevelt's 10,000, Birsky, and what is it? Nobody asks him to write about it; nobody wants him to talk about it, and if somebody blows him on account of it to a rye bread tongue sandwich and a package of all-tobacco cigarettes it would be big already."

"Evidently you seem to think that it's a hardship that a feller should live in the country," Birsky said. "Did you ever think what it means to a business man that he should be able to raise his own vegetables?"

"Sure I did," Zapp replied. "It means that he is going to eat principally radishes for the whole summer because that's the only vegetable which a business man who raises his own vegetables could really rely upon. Furthermore you think I am a greenhorn in the country, Birsky, but I already own my twenty odd thousand miles in round trip instalments of 44 miles a day on the Long Island Railroad, and I know the whole game of living in the country right the way through, from getting stuck with the lots downwards. I used to own a house at Brunswick Beach and when I let it go to the second mortgage a year and a half after it was built, y'understand, it had cracks in the walls on the second floor which if you'd put a couple of windows and a door in 'em could be considered as extra masters' bedrooms."

"Steam heat will do that to a new house, Zapp," Birsky said. "Maybe you kept the place too warm."

"Too warm?" Zapp exclaimed. "Listen, Birsky, the heating plant of that house wasn't designed for nothing bigger than a five dollar a year safe deposit box. With the furnace going full on, Birsky, whenever my wife opened the refrigerator door, Birsky, it raised the temperature of the kitchen ten degrees. The plumbing was nothing extra neither. We had a gas heater for the hot water, Birsky, which, figuring at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet, if you took six hot baths it was the equivalent of a suit of clothes. For years I New York I tried to bring myself to take a cold plunge in the morning, but I couldn't stand the shock till I seen my first month's gas bill out in Brunswick Beach, and after that all I had to do when I jumped into a cold bath was to think how many cubic feet I was saving, and if it was six below zero even I got a pleasant glow all over. Later on I got to be such a habit with me to take cold plunges, Birsky, that the second summer we was there when they had that bad water famine on Long Island, I used bottled water as long as I could get the spring water companies to send me trial samples. For over a month there we done the week's washing with artificial vichy and my wife had to get rid of the wash lady because for every siphon she put in the tubs she drank one herself."

"You were lucky it was only vichy, Zapp," Birsky said. "It might have been ginger ale or root beer, in which case she would of took it home to the children."

"Joe if you want to, Birsky," Zapp retorted. "But what I am telling you now is facts from living in the country."

"Rats, Zapp!" Birsky said. "You could have shortage of water in the city just so much as in the country. Just because you didn't like Brunswick Beach ain't nothing against it. Simon Kuhnny has been living now in Brunswick Beach for six years, y'understand, and he says if he leaves his house at seven o'clock he is in his office at eight fifteen."

"Sure I know," Zapp said, "but if a feller which leaves his home in Brunswick Beach at seven o'clock would arrive in his office at eight fifteen only often enough, Birsky, sooner or later on his account the conductor would got to go from car to car asking is there a doctor on the train."

"Well, if everybody felt the way you do about living in the country, Zapp," Birsky said, "who would buy suburban real estate?"

"Nobody," Zapp replied.

"But you admit that there's a whole lot of people living in the suburbs, Zapp," Birsky said, and Zapp nodded.

"Then there must be some advantage in it," Birsky insisted.

"Well," Zapp admitted, "there's one thing that fellers which lives in the suburbs has got more than fellers which lives in the city."

"What's that?" Birsky asked.

"Mileage," Zapp concluded. (Copyright, New York Tribune.)

The Child at Table.

The table is the ideal place for family interchange of thought, and the children who are old enough to come to the table should be encouraged to take part in the conversation. One good result of this is that it helps to keep the child from eating too fast. However, the children's chatter, in



"The Child at Table."

many homes, is most annoying when guests are present. In one home it was made the rule that the children might take part in the conversation when guests were present, provided the children could contribute something of interest concerning the subject under discussion. This taught the children to listen carefully to what was being said. This, in itself, is of untold advantage to the child, for, in a home where people with bright ideas concerning all the questions of the day gather around the table, the general conversation is of great educational value to the child. The child cannot fail to become a good conversationalist with this early training.

Deadly Raindrops.

The fiercest bombardment conceivable would not be nearly so destructive to human life as an ordinary shower if it were not for the protective covering of our atmosphere. We live, move, and have our being at the bottom of an air room 40 miles or more deep. Therefore, we are safe, not only from falling raindrops, but from meteorites and other wandering bodies from outer space. But, supposing that it were possible for human beings to exist in an atmosphere that rose only to a few feet above their heads, and that stormclouds could form in the region outside such a low-grade atmosphere, then every raindrop would prove as fatal to earthly creatures as if it were a steel bullet fired from a dynamite gun. As it is, however, the resistance of our atmosphere so materially reduces the rate at which the raindrops fall that they are harmless; though were it not for the hindrance they encounter from the air each drop would fall with a velocity great enough to penetrate the full length of a grown man's body.

The Penalty.

Senator Fall was talking in New York about the Mexican situation. "This imbroglío," he said, disgustedly, alluding to an earlier phase, "was due to absent-mindedness. Well, absent-mindedness in affairs of state gets punished as sharply as in affairs of love."

"I once knew an absent-minded dry goods clerk who was in love with a spirited girl. He took her hand one night and dropped it."

"Dear, dear little hand! I wonder—I wonder—and then his absent-mindedness got its work in, and he said:

"I wonder if it will wash?"

"The girl gave a sudden start."

"No, George," she hissed, "it won't wash, and I may as well tell you, too, that it won't cook, or sweep, or darn socks, either. Good evening!"

Washington Star.

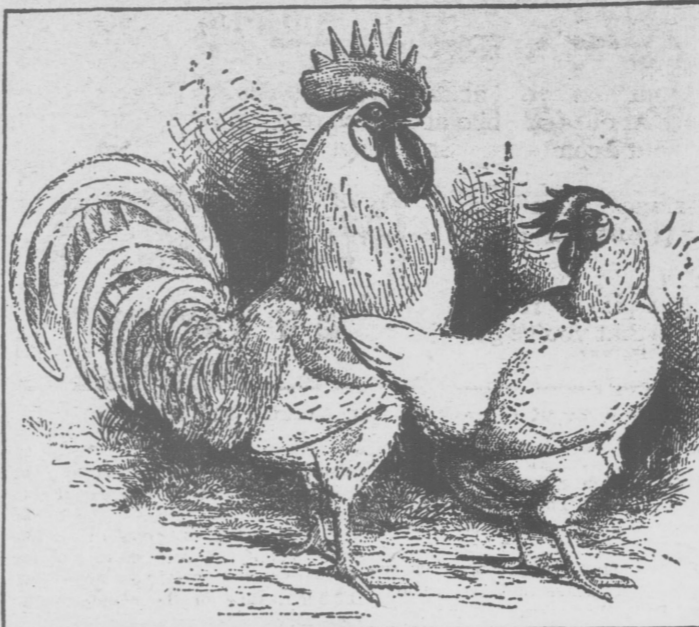
No Bank Failures in China.

Nine hundred years ago China had a bank failure, remarks the Sioux City Tribune. Hi Hung, ruler of the Celestial empire at the time, investigated and discovered shady conduct on the part of the bank officials. He immediately issued an edict that the next time a bank went to the wall the heads of its president and directors should be forfeited. Since then there have been no bank failures in China. This method of dealing with frenzied finance may not be appealingly poetic, but it appears to have been indisputably effective.

Shocking Affair.

Police Magistrate—What is the prisoner charged with, officer?
Officer—Electricity, your honor.
Police Magistrate—How's that?
Officer—He stole a battery.

INSTRUCTIVE CANADIAN EGG EXPERIMENTS



ENGLISH PUREBRED WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.

In an experiment conducted by the Canada experiment farms to determine the number of eggs that would be fertilized with one mating only, five fertilized eggs appeared to be the maximum. In a fertility test following 12 hours' mating it was apparent that this method was more conducive to results than the one mating only proved to be. In trials to determine the increase of pen fertility after the introduction of the male, maximum fertility, 100 per cent, was reached in a pullet pen six days after mating, and occurred three times in a period of 21 days. The same fertility was reached in a pen of old hens on the eleventh day after introducing the male, and each of these three separately was tested. The presence of the black weed seeds in the ration made it not only unpalatable, but unprofitable as well. Wild buckwheat, however, made a very desirable feed. The mustards and lamb's quarter proved unpalatable and unprofitable. Some birds died, but in no case did death result from "poison," but rather from malnutrition. In the birds that suffered most severely, as in the case of the mustards, upon return to a normal ration the rebound was very rapid. The mustards rather than being poisonous seemed to have a stimulating effect on the digestive organs.

Cooling Eggs.

In an experiment to determine the best method of cooling eggs in an incubator, the eggs in an incubator containing eight trays were cooled for a mere turning 5, 10, 15 and 20-minute periods. The trays that gave the best results were cooled as follows: First week, five minutes in the afternoon; second week, ten minutes in the after-

noon; and third week, 15 minutes in the afternoon. Cooling one tray for several hours proved detrimental.

In an experiment to determine the profit on ducks hatched in incubators, reared in brooders, and sold on the local market at from ten to twelve weeks old, 3.18 pounds of feed per pound of gain were required, the average weight at the end of ten days being 4 pounds, 11.2 ounces per duck.

Value of Feeds.

The value for poultry feeding of screenings, scalplings (chiefly broken and shrunken wheat and the larger weed seeds), wild buckwheat, "black seeds" (lamb's quarter, wild mustard, and tumbling mustard), and each of these three separately was tested. The presence of the black weed seeds in the ration made it not only unpalatable, but unprofitable as well. Wild buckwheat, however, made a very desirable feed. The mustards and lamb's quarter proved unpalatable and unprofitable. Some birds died, but in no case did death result from "poison," but rather from malnutrition. In the birds that suffered most severely, as in the case of the mustards, upon return to a normal ration the rebound was very rapid. The mustards rather than being poisonous seemed to have a stimulating effect on the digestive organs.

Many Standard Breeds.

There are 80 different breeds of hens recognized as standard in the United States.

Early maturing in the pullet and the cocker classes against size.

LITTER IS IMPORTANT

Quite Essential in Well-Regulated Poultry House.

No Excuse for Not Providing Fowls With This Needed Article—Chopped Straw Acts as Absorbent Under the Roosts.

It will not do to underestimate the importance attached to litter in the poultry business. It is even more essential in a well-regulated poultry house than a carpet is in the modern farm home.

It does not take the place of a carpet, but it answers as such for the poultry and is more. It is a good thing in a poultry house, summer or winter.

We have been in poultry houses where litter was as scarce as icebergs on an autumn noonday, says a writer in an exchange. Such houses are usually as bare of convenience as the floor is bare of litter.

It pays to have a large quantity and the supply should be liberal enough so it can be changed at least once a week. By this means the house may be kept sweet and clean, and scratching the litter will afford exercise so much needed by fowls when kept inclosed.

On every farm there is an abundance of chaff and straw and there is no excuse for not providing the poultry house with this needed article.

The best litter is chopped straw. It acts as an absorbent under the roosts and as a receptacle in other parts for the grain that is thrown to the poultry. In winter chickens should be made to scratch for every grain they obtain. For every grain they should give a peck.

Chaff, buckwheat hulls, or almost anything of that nature will answer well for litter. We have seen poultry houses littered with shredded fodder.

One more good thing about litter is that it helps keep the feet of fowls warm in winter.

RETARDS WINTER EGG LAYING

Sudden Freezing of Hen's Comb Will Shut Off Egg Supply—Good Treatment Recommended.

Freezing of the hen's comb will retard egg laying. Freezing of the feet of both male and female means loss of fertility in the spring. Often the sudden freezing of the combs of hens that have made a good start at laying will shut off all laying by them for the rest of the winter. Frozen or nipped combs should be looked for early and the comb dipped in ice-cold water or packed with snow. Afterward apply glycerin and some healing salve.

Grit and Pure Water.

The main thing in keeping a flock healthy is plenty of grit and pure water. Never feed any decayed or sour vegetables.

Help Prevent Disease.

Cleanliness and plenty of sunlight not only help to prevent disease, but help to increase the production of eggs and poultry meat.

WINTER EGG LAYING FOWLS

Beef Scrap, Cracked Corn, Cracked Corn and Vegetables, Will Encourage Runner Ducks.

The young Runner ducks should be laying to some extent by now if they have not made an earlier beginning. Many people scoff at the idea of ducks laying in the fall and declare the Runner no exception to the rule. This is only true of the ducks in this breed that are given neither laying care nor feed. If you feed your Runner ducks beef scrap, not great loads of it, but a tablespoonful or two each day in a mash of cracked corn, vegetables cooked, and bran, the young Runners will lay eggs early in the winter, perhaps not regularly, but enough to pay before the regular spring laying begins.

You cannot get winter eggs from the hens unless you feed for them any more than you can from the ducks. I have known young turkeys to be warmed and fed into laying a clutch of eggs in January, says a writer in an exchange. Never let any writer get it into your head that just corn, or one or two kinds of grain alone, will produce all the winter eggs you should get, or that they will drink as much as they need if there is a mere hole cut in the ice of the water pan, or you merely let them depend on snow. A writer now and then argues this last, but my experience is old, and it is against such treatment for the laying hens.

Put it down in your garden note book that in another year you will have rows of white lilies with a background of blue delphiniums. If you have once seen that combination you will not rest content until you have it in your own garden. In a place near Tuxedo, N. Y., there have been this year four rows of lilies with the delphinium background across the entire end of a large garden. Its beauty was equaled only by the fragrance.

BEST KIND OF COMBINATION

White Lilies With Background of Blue Delphiniums Will Make Any Garden Beautiful.

Put it down in your garden note book that in another year you will have rows of white lilies with a background of blue delphiniums. If you have once seen that combination you will not rest content until you have it in your own garden. In a place near Tuxedo, N. Y., there have been this year four rows of lilies with the delphinium background across the entire end of a large garden. Its beauty was equaled only by the fragrance.

DUST BOX QUITE IMPORTANT

Keep It in Scratching Shed Rather Than in Roosting House—Smoothers Vermin on Fowls.

If you have a scratching shed keep your dusting box in it rather than in the roosting house. The dust will settle more quickly.

Fine road dust is about the best. Remember the dust must be fine in order that the lice on the chickens may be smothered. Keep the dust box clean, too.

MISTAKE IN RAISING CHICKS

Where Forced to Pick Up Living They Grow Slowly and Are Sometimes Very Poor in Flesh.

It is a fact that nine-tenths of the farmers raising chicks fail to give them enough to eat. After they have reached that stage when they are able to pick a mere living they are generally forced to do so and consequently grow very slowly and are sometimes poor in flesh.

Two feeds of grain given at regular hours will make a wonderful difference in some flocks. Birds inclined to range away at feeding time and thereby miss this meal will soon be habitually thereabouts at feeding time, if regular.

Moldy and Decaying Food.

Moldy, sour and decaying food kills and injures more young and old stock than almost any other cause. It is poor economy to have a few cents' worth of spoiled food and lose several dollars' worth of chickens from the poisonous effects of the food.

HOME
TOWN
HELPS

BUILDING ON DEFINITE PLAN

Country Has Been Quick to Recognize Advantages of Having Expert Lay Out City.

Town planning has received so much attention within the last ten years that it is developing into a new profession and one that promises to be most remunerative. The obvious advantage of a brand new city, built up from the ground on a plan in harmony with modern developments, over the city which was evolved from a small village in which sanitation, convenience and civic beauty were unthought of, has been recognized by a number of corporations in the selection of sites for manufacturing plants. The need of persons competent to plan new cities as well as to remodel old ones led the University of Pennsylvania to establish a course of city planning. It has been under the direction of B. Armit Haldeman, city engineer of Philadelphia; Carol Aronovitch and Bernard Newman of the Philadelphia housing commission and Prof. James P. Lichtenberger of the university.

A number of cities are now establishing commissions for the purpose of procuring a definite plan suited to individual municipal need. New York recently established such a commission and the group of public buildings which are adding so materially to the efficiency and beauty of Cleveland were built from plans which recognized the peculiar and distinctive conditions of that city. Dallas and Galveston, Tex., Birmingham, Ala., and Reading, Pa., are among other cities which have recently adopted a definite plan upon which future improvements will be based.

ADD TO CITY'S APPEARANCE

Concrete Signposts in Use at Lincoln, Neb., Are Ornamental as Well as Useful.

Heavy reinforced-concrete signposts capable of withstanding the attacks of small boys in thickly populated neighborhoods, have been designed to carry the street names at intersections of thoroughfares in Lincoln, Neb. Each is four-sided and near the top places a square concrete cap which bears the street in letters cut a half inch deep in its faces. The post is about seven feet in height and costs approximately \$3. In addition to being of substantial construction it has the added virtue of sightliness. On the other hand, it is of a type which is difficult to read at night unless exceptionally well illuminated.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



EMPTY LOTS MADE TO BLOOM

Denver's School Garden Crusade Is Intended to Turn Them All Into Patches of Beauty.

Denver is carrying on a school garden crusade that is expected to make a beauty spot of every empty lot in that city. Already the results are said to be remarkable. Houston has thousands of vacant lots—more of them probably than any other city of our size in the country—and they are not things of beauty. Few of them are at all presentable, but they are ever present. Some there are that are examples of the loveliness that any vacant space may be made to show, but these are few. Yet it is easier to make a lot beautiful here than anywhere else in the country. There is no excuse for a single ugly spot in any city.

Down With the Street Sign.

Signs that encroach upon the streets are a nuisance that ought not to be tolerated, and Philadelphia streets will be safer and less cluttered up if the police will really enforce the recent municipal ordinance limiting the size and position of such structures. Signs of this character belong in the same class as overhead wires. They are hanging from the streets over which they hang and they introduce a distinct element of danger at times of storm or fire. We have been to indifferent or indulgent in the past, and the growth of the signs under the stimulus of competition has passed the point of toleration.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

True Resignation.

The Spinster (an invalid)—Is it true that marriages are made in heaven?

The Parson—That is the universal belief.

The Spinster—Well, if that's the case, I'll tell the doctor not to call again.

Some Effort.

"Why do people so often lock the stable door after the horse is stolen?"

"Just to show what they can do when they try."

INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 10

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

LESSON TEXT—Rev. 3:17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life.—Rev. 2:10.

This passage most wonderfully illustrates that dominating purpose of Paul's life. More than most lessons a map will be necessary to locate distinctly the places mentioned. There are interesting stories in connection with each of the seven cities and churches. It might be wise to give to seven different people the task of bringing information to the class regarding each one mentioned.

I. Ephesus, whose love is waning (vv. 1-7). The key word to these messages is the word "overcometh." In each of the messages our Lord describes himself in a different way according to the peculiar needs of that particular church. Here he is represented as holding the stars (messengers of the churches, Ch. 1:20) in his right hand, and keeping them secure, controlling them while he walks in the midst of the seven golden lamp stands, literally churches. The symbolism of "lamp stand" is used because the churches were intended to be light bearers as they held forth the light given by the oil of the Spirit (Math. 5:16; Phil. 2:16; Zech. 4:2-6). Ephesus was the capital of a province said to be one of the richest in the Roman empire. In it was the great temple of Diana. Here Paul had labored and had various experiences, and to Ephesus he had written a letter (See lesson 8, third quarter), but there were good things to be found in this Ephesian church (vv. 2-3). Forty years after being founded, John writes this message. He knew their "works," their general moral conduct, especially its active and passive sides through its trials, its dealing with impostors and its practical energy and enterprise; and its patience (literally steadfast assurance) in bearing witness for Christ. Jesus knew of their never wearying endurance. Surely these things would indicate pretty nearly a model church. Jesus says, "No, there is something seriously wrong," so seriously wrong that unless repented of he would remove them out of their place.

II. Smyrna, the church with a crown of life (vv. 8-11). Smyrna was 40 or 50 miles from Ephesus, and at this time a city of 250,000 inhabitants. To this church the Son of Man (Ch. 1:11) sends another message. It is interesting to note that this church and the one at Philadelphia received from the Master unqualified praise. It had works, activities; it also had tribulations, riches and poverty (for thou art rich in good works, rich toward God, rich in treasures laid up in heaven; however, it was in the midst of persecution. It was here that Polycarp labored, who afterward, as bishop of Smyrna, was martyred (see v. 10). Of Polycarp it is said that rather than save his life by renouncing Christ he cried out, "Eighty and six years have I served him, and he has done me no ill; how then can I blaspheme my King who hath saved me?" The crown is eternal life, the crown of victory. The second death is the final condemnation which sinners undergo at the judgment seat of God. The first death is, on the other hand, the natural one. There was great hardship just ahead for this church. These hardships patiently and loyally endured would bring the crown mentioned.

There are doubtless great persecutions just ahead for believers of the present day, but we should not judge them but rather rejoice in them, since, patiently endured, they will bring to us a crown and a throne (Math. 5:10-12; I Tim. 2:12).

III. Pergamos, the church in a stronghold of faith (vv. 12-17). Our glorified Lord knew that the church in Pergamos was in a peculiarly difficult situation, that it was Satan's headquarters, his "throne" (v. 13); hence they were in especial need of a defender and the Lord is represented as "he that hath a sharp, two-edged sword," the word of God (Heb. 4:12-13; John 5:22). Pergamos was almost fifty miles north of Smyrna, a city of about 17,000 inhabitants, and the capital of the province. To it were brought many of the early Christians who were compelled to suffer martyrdom. Again we have a church whose works are commended, whose steadfastness is mentioned in that they "held fast by my name, and did not deny the faith"—martyrs (vv. 13). However, dangers threatened them for there had been a compromise with the world and with other systems of faith, what we would call today liberalism in doctrine and breadth in view in teaching: (1) Some of their number had accepted and practiced the doctrine of Baalim (Jude 1; Num. 31:16). (2) These teachings cast a stumbling block before the children of Israel (v. 14). This was done by persuading the Israelites to join in the idolatrous feasts and revelings of the heathen, and also their impurity of worship. (3) Some of them had held to the teaching of the Nicolaitans referred to under the admonition at Ephesus. These taught that the flesh had no part in the divine life, and might be regarded as something indifferent; in other words ethical perfection was in the spirit; the body might indulge in whatever sills it saw fit.

This kind of teaching the Lord Jesus hates.

The one way of salvation was for them to repent for the Lord would raise up faithful and true prophets who would wield his sword effectually against such monstrous forms of error, which were warring against the truth.

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, yellow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

Preserving a Sense of Security.

"Do you think the electoral college should be abolished?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "now and then a few men should be permitted to take part in an election with no fear of heckling and with absolute confidence in the result."

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

Envyng a Loser.

"Dat man done made an election bet dat leaves him 'bliged to eat a gallon of 'lasses wif a toothpick," remarked Mr. Erastus Pinky.

"Well," remarked Pickaninny Jim. "De toothpick makes it slow work, but de 'lasses is wuth it."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

The Main Object.

"Pa, what's meant by party affiliation?"

"That's a term used by diplomatic persons to conceal the real motive which prompts men to hang together in the hope of sharing the spoils of office."

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists. GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S, Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

JUST MATTER OF PERCENTAGE

Legislator Had Figured Out Method by Which He Voted Right in Majority of Cases.

During the last session of a western legislature one member, a tall, angular man with a white mustache of the walrus pattern and the faculty of being able to throw both his thumbs out of joint at will, made himself conspicuous by voting "No" on every bill, resolution, or other form of business that came up. However innocent a measure might be, this man voted against it stentoriously.

Finally a legislator weakened under the strain and approached the gentleman with the walrus whiskers.

"Why is it?" asked the man, "that you vote 'No' on everything?"

"I'll tell you," said he of the walrus mustache, with a confidential air. "Seventy-five of those bills and resolutions are bad and ought never to be passed. And I figure that any man who votes right 75 per cent of the time is a pretty darned good legislator."

To Avoid Trouble.

"There's no particular reason why you shouldn't take a cheerful view of life."

"Yes, there is," answered the pessimistic person. "I complain in self-defense."

"I don't understand."

"If I appeared happy and contented all the time reformers would accuse me of not having the interests of my fellow men at heart, so I frown and growl occasionally just to show that I belong to the progressive element."—New Haven Journal.

Food Product They Overlooked.

This year the South is producing the largest rice crop in its history, and although all other chief food products now enjoy much higher range of values than normal, rice is the exception, it selling this season, due to large crop and limited demand, only about on a level with the average of the past ten years.—Vicksburg Herald.

The cheerful feeling you possess after a drink of something hot and flavory should be only the beginning of your satisfaction.

For this very reason more and more people are turning from coffee to

Instant Postum

A lessened tendency to such annoyances as nervousness and sleeplessness repays them

A ten-day trial of this delightful, flavory hot drink has assisted so many to health and comfort that your friend, the Postum drinker, will tell you its well worth while.

"There's a Reason"



ROAD BUILDING

EFFICIENT FORCE IS NEEDED

Roads Should Be Looked After at All Seasons of Year and Kept in Constant Repair.

Under our present system of county pike maintenance, roads have been receiving a quantity of crushed stone on their most-traveled and worn-out sections. This is usually applied after a grading and scraping of the surface to fill the ruts. This grading is a semiannual affair. The first grading is done in the early spring just as the roads are thoroughly thawed and beginning to dry after the heaviest of the winter freezes are safely over. Previous to this grading they often become long lines of slushy mud almost impassable to the heavier loaded wagons. In such a condition they are easily rutted and hard to mend. It is the sort of impermanent roads that have given rise to the appeal for a permanent hard surfaced road not so easily affected by the freeze and thaw. We find crushed stone superior to the other type of gravel roads in many respects since it holds its shape and body longer, says Indiana Farmer. Yet crushed stone roads and even surfaced macadam and concrete or asphalt surfaced roads need attention after the first



Sheep Cleaning Up Weeds.

few years under the wear of present-day traffic. What we need is an efficient force to look after the roads at all seasons of the year and keep them in constant repair. There is no road material but what becomes worn in spots in time and if these spots were kept mended constantly the cost of the upkeep would not be nearly so great. After the spring grading and shaping up the roads are allowed to run as best they can till fall. "A stitch in time" can have no better application than on our county roads and their mending.

MEASUREMENT OF ROAD WEAR

Ingenious Machine Perfected to Show Effects of Different Loads at Various Speeds.

A complex and highly ingenious machine has been perfected which runs over a sample of road surface at the National Physical Laboratory, shows the wear caused by different loads at different speeds and in various climatic conditions. In other words, given a specimen of a new surface, the machine will tell pretty accurately what, say the Manchester-to-Wilmslow road, would be like in a year if that surface were laid on it. It seems a pity that so valuable a wear-and-tear recording device cannot be applied to more than roads.—Manchester (England) Guardian.

BENEFIT OF CONCRETE ROAD

Make Travel in Community Quick, Safe, Clean, Easy and Comfortable—Other Advantages.

Concrete roads are country boulevards. They benefit a community in making travel quick, safe, easy, clean and comfortable. They extend neighborhood limits, bring more people into personal touch with each other, increase social opportunities and thereby remove the monotony of isolation; bring greater content to the youth on the farm, make city and country near neighbors and increase school attendance, thus cultivating a desire for a broader knowledge and higher standard of living.

High-Producing Cows.

Cows producing over half a ton of butter per year are so common that they are no longer a subject for special comment, but there still remain several millions of the other kind.

Weeds Injure Roads.

Good roads will never be good roads while they are bordered with rag-weeds.

Time to Drag Roads.

When "time drags" is a good time to drag the roads.

Fatten Unprofitable Cows.

A small grain ration with good pasture will quickly fatten the old and unprofitable cows. Now is the time before the cold sets in.

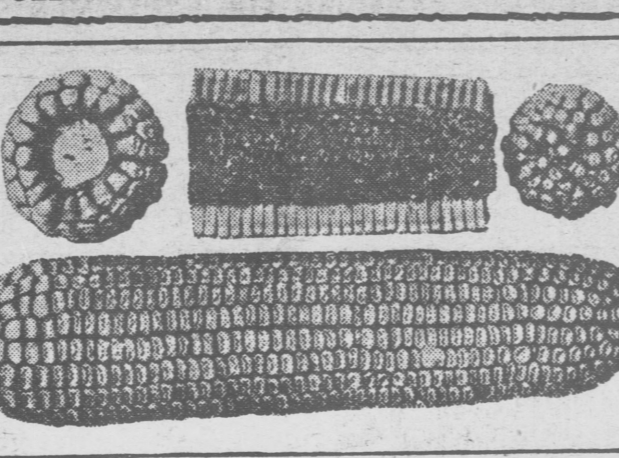
Old Geese Reliable.

Old geese lay a greater number of larger eggs and are more reliable than young geese.

Education of Colt.

The education of the colt should begin the day he is born, which will prevent "breaking" later on.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN IN AUTUMN



SEED CORN EARS OF HIGH YIELDING VARIETY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) There is each spring a scarcity of good seed corn. This condition is all the more regrettable, because it need not exist; and it is much more serious than commonly supposed, because many do not realize fully the tremendous loss to themselves and the country due to planting inferior seed. A full stand of plants may be obtained from inferior seed, but the yield will not be the best possible. The loss is due to delay or negligence. It can be prevented by the selection of seed corn in the autumn.

Seed corn that comes up but produces an unprofitable crop is worth less than seed that will not grow at all, because a greater amount of labor and the use of the land are lost. The seed corn that produces the best crop will plant six acres. Seed that gives an 18-bushel increase per acre is worth \$20 to \$40 more per bushel. Careful breeders of productive strains of corn are needed in every community, and growers who do not care to grow a special seed patch and select their seed with care should buy the best seed obtainable. Do not begrudge your neighbor \$3 a bushel for properly selected and dried seed of a variety which has made good in the neighborhood, but refrain from paying a stranger \$5 an ear for seed said to produce 40 bushels to the acre.

To be first class, seed must be: (1) Well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted. (2) Grown on productive plants of a productive variety. (3) Well matured, and preserved from ripening time till planting time in a manner that will retain its full vigor. The importance of the three requirements just enumerated has been demonstrated experimentally. The results given briefly as enumerated are as follows:

(1) For a series of five years, 12 varieties were tested in ten northern states, equivalent lots of seed being used in each state. Varieties that produced most in some states were among the poorest in others.

(2) Seed ears taken from the highest yielding rows of ear-to-row breeding plots have repeatedly produced better than seed ears taken from poorer yielding rows. Seed ears from the best producing stalks found in a general field produced more than seed ears taken without considering the productivity of the parent stalks.

(3) Four bushels of ears were divided into two equal parts, one part being well taken care of and the other placed in a barn as corn is ordinarily cribbed. The well-preserved seed gave a yield on poor soil 12 per cent higher than the poorly preserved and 27 per cent higher on fertile soil, notwithstanding the fact that both lots of seed germinated equally well.

Seed corn that matures normally and has been properly preserved will grow satisfactorily. It is very poor management to neglect proper preservation and to spend time in the spring separating by germination tests those ears that have been badly damaged from those that have been slightly damaged. Prevention is better than cure, and in this case a cure is impossible. Ears slightly damaged by poor preservation may germinate well, but will produce less than if they had received better care.

Make some rag-doll testers and test 100 ears separately. Be sure that each kernel tested is perfect in appearance.

WINTER RANGE FOR TURKEYS

In Addition to Grain, Fowls Require Green Stuff, Such as Sprouted Oats and Vegetables.

Turkeys do better to have free range, even in winter, except when the snow is very deep. They also require plenty of green stuff, such as sprouted oats, green rye, or any vegetables along with their grain. Onions are greatly relished and act as a liver regulator. Sharp grit, charcoal, and coal cinders should be provided, and see that they never lack pure water to drink.

It is poor economy to keep turkeys in a house with other poultry. As a rule they are so abusive as to reduce materially the profit from chickens or ducks housed with them.

Food for Maintenance.

The larger the animal, other conditions being equal, the greater the amount of food required for maintenance.

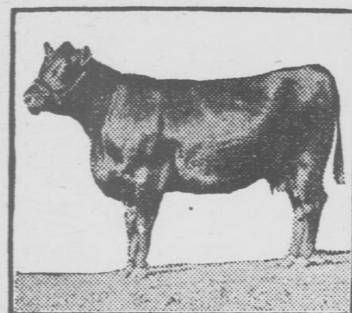


HOUSE-CLEANING IS NEEDED

Thoroughly and Systematically Clean Barn Before Dairy Cow Is Taken From Pasture.

Before the dairy cow is taken from the pasture, the barn should be thoroughly and systematically cleaned. All cobwebs should be brushed down and the walls and ceiling should be whitewashed or painted some light color. Either whitewash or paint will give a clean surface and make the whole stable look lighter and brighter. It might be well, too, to put in a few extra windows.

The dairy cow has had the freedom of the pasture and the fresh air of the fields for the last five months; she has



Red-Polled Cow.

practically maintained herself and produced milk upon succulent feed; she will soon be returned to the barn where she will spend the greater part of each day. It should be the aim of every keeper to see to it that his cows are housed as comfortably as possible and provided with a goodly quantity and variety of palatable feed that will nourish her abundantly and help her produce an even flow of milk.

The right kind of a cow will repay with interest every cent invested for her comfort—for warmth, light, ventilation, and feed. If she is not comfortably housed her returns will be cut down in proportion to her discomfort.

CUTTING HAIRS FROM UDDER

From Sanitary Standpoint and Comfort to Cow While Being Milked, Filaments Are Detrimental.

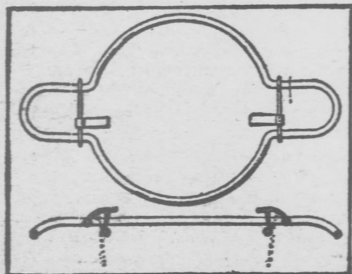
It is not at all uncommon among dairy cows to find the udder covered with a thick growth of long hair, which may be of some protection to the udder in some respects, but from a sanitary standpoint and a comfort to the cow while she is being milked, these hairs are detrimental. Under the usual farm conditions this growth of hair is commonly covered with filth, and even in well-kept dairies this hair, unless kept well clipped, will collect more or less dirt and trash.

In many cases, too, these hairs will persist in falling into the milk pail. To prevent occurrences such as these the udder should be clipped closely at least twice each year, and in this way prevent the accumulation of filth.

PAIL HOLDER QUITE USEFUL

Ends of Device Rest on Knees of Milker and support Vessel During Milking Operation.

The ends of this holder rest on the knees and support the pail during the



Milk Pail Holder.

operation of milking. It is made of a single piece of stout flexible wire.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

FILTHY HABIT OF MILKERS

Practice of Wetting Hands With Milk Is Liable to Cause Cows' Teats to Chap in Winter.

Milkers should be allowed to milk only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy habit and is liable to cause the cows' teats to chap in the winter time.

Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly, with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow is milked the milk should be removed immediately to the milkhouse.

PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prospects Good That We Will See Highest Mark for Butterfat During Coming Winter.

The shortage in dairy products which began last winter has not at this date been made up and there is every evidence that we will this winter see the highest prices for butterfat we have witnessed for many years. The man who stuck to the dairy business through good and ill repute is the man who is going to profit by this condition.

Importance of Salt.

Forgetting to salt the cows is a variation from the straight and narrow way that won't do if you expect to succeed with cows.

Calves on Skim Milk.

Where calves are reared on skim milk they should be removed from their dam not later than the third day.

Removing Bacteria.

Bacteria are not removed from milk by filtering.

INDIAN NAMES FOR WARSHIPS

Suggestion Made That Vessels of the United States Navy Be Called After Famous Red Men.

A correspondent of the New York Times advocates Indian names for United States warships. "How to name the ships of our vastly extended navy is an interesting question. A glance down the list of the names of our naval ships does undoubtedly give the impression that they had been accepted by a weary man as a choice of evils."

"It seems to me that from the men of the race longest identified with our history—the noble red men—and from their tribes, most befitting titles could be found for applying to our warships. From early childhood the lives of the foremost Indian chieftains have inspired intense admiration in Americans. They are the ideal embodiment of the greatest naval battle prowess of their time."

"What names could imply the idea of indomitable fighting force in the American mind equally with Powhatan, the powerful sachem of Virginia; or Pontiac, 'the Red Napoleon,' chief of the Ottawas; or Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees, or (Shawanoes) and celebrated fighter, diplomat, and orator; or Black Hawk, noted warrior chieftain of the Sacs and Foxes?"

YOU MAY LOOK YOUNG

By Keeping Your Complexion Young With Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These super-creamy emollients do much to keep the skin clear, fresh and youthful, as well as to keep the hair in a live, healthy condition and the hands soft and white.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Needles Made of Bone.

The needle is one of the very old domestic instruments. The earliest were probably of bone. Steel needles, close upon the modern style, were made by the Moors at a very early period, and there is a record of their introduction into England in the fourteenth century that the needle-making industry became quite an important one in England, and companies were formed for making them. Needles made of fish bone, bone of other animals and also ivory, sometimes having an eye at one end and sometimes having an eye in the middle, have been found among the refuse of the cave-dwelling peoples of Europe. The machinery now employed in making needles of the many kinds used in sewing is quite as wonderful as the machinery used in making the pins that the world uses so recklessly.—Washington Star.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Teaching and Learning.

There is more than a verbal difference between "learn" and "teach." There is a vital difference. Education comes by learning, not by teaching. And what is learning? It is the experience of the spirit. We learn by doing, is an old saying, and it is true. It is the only way to learn. One can teach till doomsday and not make a scholar, a real man, a true citizen out of a boy. Teach is a misnomer in the truth of education. Such a one is a guide, a friend, a leader. Telling a child a fact should be undertaken with great caution, for when the child loses the relation, he loses the truth. Education is really absorption and the duty of the teacher is to put the child where the absorption proceeds. This may not be professional, but it is to be commended because it isn't.

Studying Patience.

The rich old uncle from whom much was hoped was visiting his niece, who had been telling him how dearly his little great-nephew and namesake loved his school and how well he was getting on with his studies.

"Well, Teddy," said the uncle, jovially, upon the return of the little boy, "what do you do in school all day?"

Teddy pondered. "Well," he said gravely, "mostly I wait until it's time to go home."

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are not a "cooling product" nor "constipation," but a good, old-fashioned dose of medicine for regulating the stomach, the liver and the bowels. Get a box and try them. Adv.

Attar of Roses.

While Bulgarians are fighting so hard it is interesting for women to remember that in that country are raised 20,000 acres of roses from which the celebrated attar of roses is distilled. Only half as much was distilled this year as last, on account of the war, which means of course, that the precious stuff will be much more expensive. Germany makes an attar out of coal tar.

An easy-going man is sometimes difficult to get rid of.

Uric Acid Poisoning?

The most eminent physicians recognize that uric acid stored up in the system is the cause of rheumatism, that this uric acid poison is present in the joints, muscles, or nerves. By experimenting and analysis at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce discovered a combination of native remedies that he called Anuric—which drives out the uric acid from the system, and in this way the pain, swelling and inflammation subside. If you are a sufferer from rheumatism, backache, pains here or there, you can obtain Anuric at any drug store and get relief from uric acid; or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pack. Anuric which you will find many times more potent than lithia and eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you.

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel sharp pains after stooping? Are the kidneys sore? Is their action irregular? Do you have headaches, backaches, rheumatic pains—feet tired, nervous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine recommended by so many people in this locality. Read the experience that follows:

A Pennsylvania Case

S. A. Geesey, 125 Ave. St., Sunbury, Pa., says: "The sections from my kidneys passed too often, obliging me to get up nights and the passages were terribly painful. I had severe, knife-like pains through the small of my back, and they bothered me worse in the morning than at any other time. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills and, lo! my boxes cured me. The pains left my back and I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stops Neuralgia Pains

Why suffer from excruciating neuralgia pains when an application of Yager's Liniment will give quick relief?

This liniment is good too, for rheumatism, sciatica, headache, pain in chest or side, sprains, cuts and bruises. The large 25 cent bottle of Yager's Liniment contains four times as much as the small bottle of liniment sold at this price. At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO. Baltimore, Md.

Surface Journeys.

President T. V. O'Connor of the International Longshoremen was talking to a reporter about a labor dispute. "You are judging too much by surface conditions," he said. "Judging a labor dispute by surface indications is as bad as judging a man by his clothes—and, as to that, an aviator just back from France said to me the other day: 'The handsomest uniforms and richest medals are always to be found farthest back from the firing line.'"

Dr. Perry's "Dead Shot" is powerful and prompt but safe. One dose only is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No castor oil necessary. Adv.

Brought It On Himself.

"What is the difference—" began the Cheerful Idiot. Everybody but the grim-looking man arose and left.

"What is the difference," he went on undeterred, "between somebody placing wearing apparel in a Saratoga, and a bloodhound with a bad cold?"

The grim-looking man said nothing, but drew a pistol stealthily from his pocket.

"One is a trunk packer and the other is a punk trucker."

(He drew a veil over the sickening details).—Farm Life.

He who sings drives away sorrow.

Ferry—"This morning I awoke with a dreadful cold." Beggs—"That's too bad, here do you account for it?" Ferry—"Well, you see there's a spring in the bed and I suppose I got my feet wet."

Beggs—"Let me 'spring' one on you. Use Boschee's German Syrup for a cold or bronchitis."

Boschee's German Syrup

is a remedy of surpassing excellence for the numerous disorders caused by getting wet feet, or occasioned by exposure to the weather. It has been a standard everywhere for the relief of colds of all kinds for 51 years. 25c. and 75c. sizes at all Druggists and Dealers.

IF YOU HAVE

no appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you will find

Tut's Pills

just what you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies.

FLORIDA FARM FACTS

Write for Booklet to J. HENRY STROHMEYER SARASOTA, FLA. BALTIMORE, MD.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. High-class references. Best results.

Ladies-Girl-Boys

Send name and address and receive large illustrated catalog of novelties from Zwinn Novelty Co., Dept. W-1, 215 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

GALLSTONES

Avoid operations. Positive Liver & Stomach remedy (No Oil)—Bessie sure; home remedy. Write today. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. W-1, 215 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, MD. 50-1910.

A PROMINENT RICHMOND WOMAN